

BRUSSELS — The European Commission announced Friday a drive to improve the rights of 12 million immigrants in the 10 European Community countries in the face of economic recession and growing racism.

The recommendations included granting voting rights to all migrants.

The social affairs commissioner, Peter Sutherland of Ireland, said that European Community member-states should introduce educational reforms to help migrant children, and that EC laws on the free movement of workers and social security provisions should be strengthened.

He said at a news conference that it was vital to combat racial tensions and ensure successful integration of migrants into their new countries. Information campaigns should be directed at the people of countries sending and receiving mi-

grants, and to officials dealing with the newcomers, he said.

"The changed economic and social situation which faces the community today is characterized by high unemployment affecting all disadvantaged groups, including migrants," Mr. Sutherland said. "These circumstances have tended to lead to an increase in discrimination, racism and xenophobia aimed at sectors of the migrant population."

Mr. Sutherland urged closer consultation between the commission and governments of the 10 community countries about the nearly nine million immigrants who come from outside the community. Results of such cooperation so far had been insufficient, he said.

Commission officials have testified to a European Parliament inquiry on racism that there is growing evidence of racial discrimination in the community, notably among low-level officials and at border crossings.

Of the 8.8 million immigrants from outside the community countries, 940,000 are from Portugal and 620,000 from Spain, both of which are due to join the community next year. Other big groups include 1.9 million Turks, 820,000 Algerians, 750,000 Yugoslavs, 600,000 Moroccans and 220,000 Tunisians.

Concern about the size of the immigrant community at a time of high unemployment has increased the support for rightist anti-immigrant political groups, especially in France where Jean-Marie Le Pen's National Front captured 11 percent of the vote in last year's elections for the European Parliament.

Contrary to Mr. Le Pen's allegations that the 10 community states face a flood of new immigrants, Mr. Sutherland said the size of the immigrant community was "rather stable" at 12.2 million, or 4.5 percent of the bloc's total population. The number of migrant workers was 4.6 million, or 5.1 percent of the community's workforce, ac-

Seoul Apologizes to U.S. For Airport Incident

By Don Shannon
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The government of South Korea has "expressed regret" over the manhandling by Korean security agents of 22 U.S. citizens who accompanied the opposition leader, Kim Dae Jung, on his return to Seoul earlier this month, the State Department has announced.

"We have accepted these expressions of regret and consider the matter closed," a department spokesman, Ed Djerjian, said at a news briefing on Thursday. He said the South Korean government officially responded Thursday after

earlier "informal expressions of regret" over the incident were made. A melee ensued at Kimpoo Airport when Mr. Kim, who had been in self-imposed exile in the United States for two years, returned to Seoul on Feb. 8. Security agents forcibly separated Mr. Kim and his wife from their largely American entourage. The State Department later accused South Korea of breaking an agreement to assure Mr. Kim's smooth homecoming.

Foreign Minister Lee Won Kyong of South Korea said, "This unfortunate incident should never happen again," according to Mr. Djerjian. The foreign minister also expressed regret that the original plan for the embassy personnel's access to the exit ramp was changed," Mr. Djerjian said.

According to the U.S.-Korean agreement, a South Korean Foreign Ministry official was to have boarded Mr. Kim's plane in Tokyo to explain the arrival procedure in Seoul, where U.S. Embassy staff members were meeting the group. The Korean official did not appear, however, and the embassy officials were barred from the tarmac.

Representatives Edward F. Feighan, Democrat of Ohio, and Thomas F. Foglietta, Democrat of Pennsylvania, who formed part of the U.S. delegation, issued statements of satisfaction on Thursday over the South Korean apology. An aide to Mr. Foglietta said the congressman, who was knocked to the ground in the airport scuffle, was "pleasantly surprised" by the move.

However, concern lingered over the fate of Mr. Kim, who has been under house arrest since his return. The aide to Mr. Foglietta said the congressman "hopes that Mr. Kim will be able to join the political process and be free to travel."

Dollar Surges As Reagan Refuses to Act

(Continued from Page 1)

against the Deutsche Mark in New York, West German banking sources said Friday that the Bundesbank is unlikely to intervene heavily to support the mark if the United States is clearly reluctant to move against the dollar through intervention. Warren Geller of the International Herald Tribune reported from Frankfurt.

[The absence of West German central bank intervention in the open market Thursday and Friday suggests that the Bundesbank will let what appears now as largely speculative buying of dollars run its course in anticipation of a market correction, these sources say.

"The strong dollar can surely help along West German GNP figures by stimulating exports," one Frankfurt banking source said. "But we will have to watch carefully the potential for higher inflation and for higher capital outflows," he added.]

Gross national product measures the total value of goods and services, including income from foreign investments.

"You may think the dollar is going up too quickly, but nobody is going to buck the trend because the market is always right, just because what the majority thinks does prevail," said Leslie Puth, an analyst with Irving Trust, the London stockbroker firm.

Bullion dealers in Europe said the dollar's surge had little effect on gold prices. Gold was quoted in London at a late bid price of \$298.40 a troy ounce, down \$1.45 from Thursday. In Zurich, the metal fell to \$298.45, down \$1.90.

Reagan Declares Goal of Removing Sandinists

(Continued from Page 1)

is preparing plans for a withdrawal of its four military bases from Greece after anti-American statements by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu.

For months, President Reagan has parried questions about whether his goal was the overthrow of the Sandinist government, gradually backing away from his April 1983 declaration that "We are not doing anything to try to overthrow the Nicaraguan government."

His unusually open declaration on Thursday of objectives punctuated a week of escalating administration attacks on Managua and increasingly open demands for a



William J. Schroeder, second recipient of an artificial heart, waving a greeting on short trip outside hospital.

Plans Made for 4th Heart Implant; Schroeder May Be Discharged Soon

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — Plans for discharging William J. Schroeder, the second recipient of a permanent artificial heart, are under way and Murray P. Haydon, the third and latest recipient, is "doing very well," the experiment's director said Friday. He said that another implant could be performed next week.

Dr. William C. DeVries, in his first public comments since Mr. Haydon's implant last Sunday, said the Humana Heart Institute had not admitted a candidate to become the fourth recipient of a permanent artificial heart.

Dr. DeVries said Mr. Haydon is still using vital monitoring machinery which would be needed for a fourth implant. As soon as he is off the equipment, "We'd probably be ready to do another one, it probably would be sometime next week."

Dr. DeVries has performed all three implant experiments using the Jarvik-7 heart. Dr. Barney B. Clark, who later died, received the first in 1982.

The hospital has test-driven a van specially equipped for Mr. Schroeder, 53, of Jasper, Indiana, and the shopping cart-size unit that that powers his heart. He also has a compact alternate drive unit about the size of a camera case.

Peres Says Any UN Talks Depend on Russia, China

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TEL AVIV — Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Friday that Israel might reconsider United Nations talks on the Middle East if the Soviet Union and China changed their attitudes toward Israel.

Israel's rejection of such a UN conference, which has been backed by Communist and Arab countries, has been based on objections that Moscow and Beijing, both permanent members of the UN Security Council, are hostile to the Jewish state.

"The minimum we expect from the Soviet Union is to resume diplomatic relations and adopt a [non-partisan] attitude," Mr. Peres said. He spoke at Tel Aviv airport Friday after returning from a trip to Romania.

Asked what Israel would do if there were changes in Soviet and Chinese positions, Mr. Peres replied, "We will reconsider our attitude towards the UN and the role the UN can play."

Mr. Peres also said Israel will not hasten its withdrawal from southern Lebanon because of recent Shi'ite Moslem attacks on Israeli troops.

"We have to implement our plans as planned," he said, "and I wouldn't suggest we shall change our plans because there were attacks."

At the United Nations, Lebanon delivered a protest Friday to UN secretary-general Javier Pérez de Cuellar, charging Israeli "aggression and abusive practices" in a continuing series of raids on Shiite Moslem villages in southern Lebanon.

A bomb killed a Lebanese civilian and a Moslem gunman was slain Friday in an exchange of fire with Israeli troops as guerrillas launched at least three attacks against withdrawing troops, the Is-

raeli government said. Israel has responded to the strikes with raids on villages suspected of harboring guerrillas. (Reuters, UPI, AP)

Abu Nidal's Affire, Editor Says

Abu Nidal, the Palestinian guerrilla leader reported to have died in Baghdad hospital more than three months ago, is alive, according to a French journalist.

Reuters reported from Paris that Lucien Bitterlin, editor of France Pays Arabes, a monthly review, said in a television interview Friday that he spoke with Mr. Nidal earlier this month in the Syrian-held Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon.

Mr. Bitterlin said Mr. Nidal told him he had had a heart attack and had undergone several operations.

Space Plan Isn't 'Option'

(Continued from Page 1)

will build the very core of our long-term policy for reducing the risk of nuclear war."

Several senators pressed him to explain whether the system would be designed to protect just U.S. missiles or the entire population.

"It would be a combination of the two," Mr. Ike replied. At first, he said, the system would be designed to protect the missile fields that are the presumed target of Soviet military planners. In this early stage they also could be used against accidental firings or attacks on cities, though with less assurance of success, he said.

As both sides reduced their increasingly useless offensive missiles, he said, the shield would be expanded to protect cities.

Mr. Ike acknowledged that Moscow might first respond by building more cruise missiles and bombers that could sneak under the defensive shield.

But even in that case, he said, the nuclear balance would be more stable because those weapons are much slower.

Russia Urges More Vigilance

Marshal Sergei I. Sokolov, the Soviet defense minister, called Friday for increased vigilance in defense of Communist gains, Reuters reported from Moscow.

In an article in the Communist Party daily Pravda, his first major public pronouncement since his appointment two months ago following the death of Dmitri F. Ustinov, Mr. Sokolov attacked U.S. plans for developing a space-based defense. But, he said, Moscow was ready for business-like arms control talks.

"The complicated present-day international situation, which is shaped through the fault of reactionary imperialist circles, necessitates a heightening of the Soviet people's vigilance and of their readiness to rise, arms in hand, at any time in defense of socialist gains," he wrote.

Greeks Use Minor Issues To Put Pressure on U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

continuation of TWA's right to carry passengers between Athens and other European and Middle Eastern destinations and changes in the passenger capacities each airline devotes to the Athens-New York route. The American airline now carries about three-fifths of the traffic.

Senior Greek officials said the issues, petty as they might seem in relation to the greater disagreements between Greece and its American and European allies, reflected the determination of the Papandreu government to give content to two fundamental goals of its policy.

The more obvious aim is to underscore the fact that Greece has turned the page on a period which, as Mr. Papandreu said, his supporters believe, the United States exercised undue influence on Greek domestic and foreign policy decisions. In the American view, this point no longer needs to be made, if it ever did. Greek critics believe Mr. Papandreu exploits it for domestic political benefit.

The officials said a more profound objective of these relatively minor actions, as well as Mr. Papandreu's emphasis on points of difference with his allies and his desire to stress common ground with the Soviet Union and other Communist nations, was to reestablish for what he considers the imbalance of the Western alliance in favor of Turkey.

U.S. Denies Pullout Plans

President Ronald Reagan has denied that the United States is preparing plans for a withdrawal of its four military bases from Greece because of growing anti-Americanism there, Reuters reported from Washington.

Just hours before Mr. Reagan made his denial, in a news conference Thursday, two of his top officials told a congressional hearing that the administration was exploring alternative Mediterranean locations for the U.S. bases.

Recent criticism of the United States by Mr. Papandreu had prompted the move, they said.

Presidential Vote Moved Up

The Greek parliament will elect a new president on March 15, two months ahead of schedule, incumbent President Constantine Carmanlis announced Friday.

The Associated Press reported that Mr. Carmanlis, 77, is expected to run unopposed for a second five-year term, but has not yet announced his candidacy.



Andreas Papandreu

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WORLD BRIEFS

50 Reported Killed in Mali Air Crash

BAMAKO, Mali (UPI) — An Air Mali passenger plane exploded and crashed Friday shortly after takeoff from Timbuktu, killing 50 of the 51 people on board. Fifteen of the passengers reportedly were foreigners.

An official of the U.S. Embassy, Dave Kyzner, said positive identification was not immediately possible. He said there were a few Americans among the 43 passengers and eight crew. At least five of the dead reportedly were from international relief agencies working in refugee camps in the region, which has been suffering from drought.

Air Mali officials said the Soviet-built Antonov-24 developed engine trouble shortly after takeoff. It turned back to Timbuktu, but the engine caught fire and exploded about two and one-half miles from the airport.

82 Gang Members Held in U.S. Sweep

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Federal agents in eight states, aided by hundreds of state and local law-enforcement officers, have arrested 82 members and associates of the Bandidos motorcycle gang on narcotics and weapons charges.

The gang is suspected of being involved in the manufacture and distribution of dangerous drugs, especially stimulants such as methamphetamine, or speed. William H. Webster, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Francis M. Mullen Jr., head of the Drug Enforcement Administration, who announced the arrests Thursday, said the operation was the largest ever against a motorcycle gang.

The arrests in Arkansas, Colorado, Louisiana, Missouri, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas and Washington, stemmed from a 16-month investigation. According to officials of the drug agency, it resulted in indictments against 89 people. Additional arrests were expected, they said. The Bandidos are estimated to have 300 to 400 members nationwide.

Filipino Rebels Hold Bishop, 8 Others

ZAMBOANGA CITY, Philippines (AP) — An armed gang shot out the tires of a Catholic bishop's minibus on Friday and kidnapped the party of 11, forcing them into the southern Philippine bush.

Spokesmen for the military said they believed the abductors were Moslem secessionist rebels. Both the Moslem bands and Communist guerrillas roam the area of Mindanao Island around the highway on which Bishop Federico Escaler was traveling to Zamboanga with a party of three nuns and seven other companions.

Father José Bacatan of the Jesuit-run Ateneo de Zamboanga College said word of the kidnapping was relayed to Bishop Escaler's fellow Jesuits by two women in his party who were freed after about three hours. He said the abductors apparently let them go because they could not keep up with the march through the rough hill country.

Explosives Stolen in Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG (Reuters) — Half a metric ton of explosives, detonators and fuse wire were stolen from three quarries in Luxembourg this week, prompting fears they could fall into the hands of anti-NATO guerrillas, police said Friday.

Carrières Feidt, a Luxembourg quarry company, said thieves took 500 kilograms (1,100 pounds) of explosives, one kilometer (more than half a mile) of fuse wire and 465 detonators. Police said it was too early to say whether it was simple theft or connected with a recent spate of guerrilla attacks directed mostly at targets across Western Europe related to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Sources at NATO's Brussels headquarters said there was considerable concern over the incident. Dynamite stolen in Belgium in June turned up in attacks in Belgium, West Germany and France. "No one knows for sure that terrorists were involved, but the Belgian incident is very much in people's minds, and half a ton is a lot of dynamite," one source said.

South Africa Closes Nuclear Plant

CAPE TOWN (Reuters) — South Africa's only commercial nuclear power station, a French-built plant that began operating last year, has been shut indefinitely because of flawed piping, the operators said Friday.

The state-run Electricity Supply Commission said it had found that a variety of stainless steel pipes that carry water, some linked to the reactor systems, contained iron impurities that could corrode.

The senior general manager, I.D. van der Walt, said there was no danger involved in the shutdown of the 2.5-billion-rand (\$1.25-billion) Koeberg plant north of Cape Town. The plant, built by Framatome of France from a design by Westinghouse, could stay closed for several months, sources at the commission said.

Cypriot House Censures Kyprianou

NICOSIA (Reuters) — The Cypriot parliament passed Friday its very first censure motion against President Spyros Kyprianou after a two-day debate on his handling of failed talks on the future of the divided island last month.

The 35-member House of Representatives voted 23-12 for a motion by the rightist Democratic Rally Party criticizing Mr. Kyprianou's handling of talks at the United Nations in New York with the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktaş. The talks foundered over the status of a draft agreement, which Mr. Denktaş said was ready for signature but which Mr. Kyprianou said needed further negotiation.

The motion called for presidential elections unless Mr. Kyprianou immediately accepted the draft agreement and ceased to regard himself as representing majority opinion in Cyprus. Mr. Kyprianou is not obliged to comply with the House motion.

For the Record

The military ruler of Bangladesh, President Mohammed Hussain Ershad, ordered the postponement Friday of Sunday's deadline for nominations for parliamentary elections, which are scheduled for April 6. (AFP)

South African police said Friday they arrested a union leader, Thozama Gweta, on treason charges, the eighth activist held this week for allegedly trying to overthrow white rule.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India will visit the United States, France, Algeria, Egypt and Switzerland, in June, the government announced Friday. (UPI)

In New Zealand, It's Rugby Over the Warship Furor

(Continued from Page 1)

Thatcher of Britain said Thursday in Washington that Britain, like the United States, would not disclose which of its ships carried nuclear weapons. Mr. Lange is to visit Washington and London next week.

In a separate move, Mr. Lange called in the Soviet ambassador, Vladimir Bykov, and told him that Moscow should not try to make propaganda out of the dispute in the ANZUS pact of Australia, New Zealand and the United States.

To Mr. Lange and others, the disturbances during the 1981 Springbok tour were a law-and-order problem, and the protesters were a unarmy minority trying to stop a lawful event.

Among those lobbying against the tour is John Minto, chairman of HART (Halt All Racist Tours).

He said that middle-class women probably constitute the largest single contingent of people opposed to the tour and said the women are also protesting the "male-dominated patriarchal society that dominates New Zealand."

Public opinion on the issue seems divided, but moving toward opposing the tour.

Ben Applies to British, Too

New Zealand will ban from its ports any British warship carrying or suspected of carrying nuclear weapons, Mr. Lange said Friday in Wellington, Agence France-Press reported.

He said that New Zealand's ban on visits by U.S. warships that might have nuclear weapons also applied to Britain's navy.

Prime Minister Margaret

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Ms. Killoren said Mr. Pritikin had killed himself because of "intense suffering" due to leukemia complicated by anemia, kidney failure and impending liver failure.

Prime Minister Margaret

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THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHILE NEW YORK, EUROPEAN EDITION-PARIS, WILSON-SUNDAY, JANUARY 24, 1984-TWENTY-THREE PAGES, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303,



AIR PATROL — A newly designed U.S. Customs patrol boat surges out of the water near Miami as agents give William von Raab, the commissioner of customs (second from right), a test ride. The 39-foot (12-meter) craft can travel at more than 60 knots. Officials said the \$150,000 cost was offset by the sale of forfeited smugglers' vessels.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Great Lakes Water Won't Flow South

The eight states and two Canadian provinces with shorelines on the Great Lakes have signed a "Great Lakes Charter" to head off any attempt by the booming but parched Southwest from diverting the water.

"This is a clear signal to the Sun Belt that we stand united to protect the greatest fresh water resources in the world," Governor James Blanchard of Michigan said after the signing ceremony in Milwaukee. The agreement was signed by state governors and provincial premiers, or their representatives, of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Ontario and Quebec.

The charter binds each of the states and provinces to notify and consult each other on any proposed major project for diversion or consumption of Great Lakes water. The agreement lacks provisions for enforcement. Minnesota's governor, Rudy Perpich, a former dentist, said, "It takes time to grow teeth — 12 years for wisdom teeth."

Low-Kick Brew Doesn't Score

U.S. beverage manufacturers have found that in an age that exalts lean looks and healthful habits, the "low" road, as in low-fat milk and low-calorie soft drinks, is the way to go. Low-calorie beer has done well. Too. But low-alcohol beer — with a 1.8 percent alcohol content compared to more than 3 percent in regular beer — has failed to catch on. (No major American brewer has come out with a no-

alcohol beer like those some European companies are marketing in the United States.)

People complain that low-alcohol beer lacks the "kick" of regular beer and tastes watery. Bob Colasurdo, a Port Chester, New York, distributor, says that young men 18 to 25 consume more beer than any other group and "the young person doesn't drink beer because he likes it, but because he wants a high."

Astrological Logic And Counter-Logic

Overheard at brunch at the SoHo Elephant and Castle restaurant in New York City, according to a New York Times reader, Edwin Kennebeck:

First Man: It's true I was born on January 10th but I'm not really a Capricorn. I decide what I am, and I've decided that I'm a Leo.

Second Man: That's a typical Capricorn attitude.

Keeping Princeton This Side of Paradise

Princeton, New Jersey, has a convenient location midway between New York City and Philadelphia, a handsome university, some splendid residences and a number of splendid residents past and present, such as Albert Einstein and J. Robert Oppenheimer, John O'Hara and Joyce Carol Oates.

F. Scott Fitzgerald was enraptured with Princeton while a student there, and one of his titles, "This Side of Paradise," could be borrowed to describe the place.

The New York Times reports that Princeton also is multiracial and multicultural and is trying to

remain unpretentious. It is an uphill effort. Some familiar haunts on Nassau Street — an ice cream parlor and a tobacco store, for example — have been replaced by designer-clothes stores and gift shops.

Says Mayor Barbara Boggs Sigmond, "We're experiencing terminal cutthroatism, bountiful terminal cutthroatism, bountiful terminal cutthroatism. It's getting so you can't go into a luncheonette in Princeton without having those damn plants hanging down in your face."

Short Takes

Islip Terrace Junior High School on Long Island is one of several thousand schools in more than 40 states that keep suspended pupils in school instead of sending them home for a few days. Suspended pupils spend the entire school day in a small cubicle, doing class work. "The old idea of let's call Mom and Dad doesn't work any more," said Robert J. Stelling, the principal. "We knew when we suspended a student he had a day off and was not getting anything meaningful."

To keep poor people warm during this year's bitterly cold winter at a cost they or their welfare agency can afford, community groups and utilities in St. Louis and other places in the Snow Belt are reviving the hearth room of old. The groups and utilities are selectively insulating and heating only one room in the house to be used during cold spells. Bob Griffin, of the Edison Electric Institute in Washington, says, "It reverses back to pioneer days, when everybody stayed by the fire."

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

U.S. Hopes Trial in Boston Will Expose a 'Mafia'

By Fox Butterfield

New York Times Service
BOSTON — For a long time, Genaro J. Angilio has seemed to have good connections. In 1975, a deputy superintendent of police directed traffic at the funeral of Mr. Angilio's mother and provided a motorcycle escort for the cortege, headed by 17 flower cars.

Last week, a former teller at the First National Bank of Boston reported that, for years, the bank had accepted paper bags filled with cash from Mr. Angilio and his four brothers, who, the Federal Bureau of Investigation says, made up most of the leadership of the city's crime syndicate. The bank has declined comment.

Much about the Angilio connections may be laid bare next month when they are to go on trial on racketeering charges growing out of accusations that they were involved in six murders, attempts to kill two witnesses called before a federal grand jury, an effort to fix a court case against a bookmaker, illegal gambling and loan sharking.

In that trial, a Justice Department official said, federal prosecutors hope to be able to prove in court for the first time that an American Mafia exists, with all its hierarchy and organized criminal activity. Others, alleged to be members of organized crime, have denied that such a cohesive, Sicilian-style organization exists.

The central charge against the Angilio is that they were members of a criminal enterprise that the indictment describes as a "family" of La Cosa Nostra. The indictment was handed up in September 1983 under the Racketeer-Influenced

and Corrupt Organization Act of 1970, which has become a favorite tool of federal prosecutors in combating organized crime.

The law prohibits the operation of an "enterprise" by a pattern of racketeering. The prosecution can prove racketeering by showing that the defendants were guilty of any

billion in cash transfers with Swiss banks and was fined \$500,000, a record.

The evidence for the Angilio trial is based on more than 850 hours of conversations secretly taped and recorded by the FBI in the Angilio's slushy office in the North End, a predominantly Italian-American

the government's protective witness program after he testified in several trials against underworld leaders.

Mr. Zannino is quoted as saying that Mr. Russo "was a very brilliant guy, who stepped right out with a carbine."

"We clipped Barboza," the tran-

His older brother, Vitore Nicolò Angilio, was indicted as the consigliere, with Mr. Zannino, Donato Angilio, and Samuel S. Granito described as lieutenants. Two other Angilio brothers, Francesco J. Angilio and Michele A. Angilio, were listed as soldiers. Mr. Zannino says he is too ill to stand trial.

The Angilio's parents were Italian immigrants. Genaro Angilio was very good at making money, said a former associate who requested anonymity, adding that Mr. Angilio was "intelligent, self-disciplined, and good at analyzing his legal and financial situation."

His two real estate companies, the Huntington Realty Co. and Federal Investment Inc., held properties such as the former Kenmore Hotel, which was sold for \$800,000 in 1981 to Boston University for dormitory use.

But on a secret tape, parts of which were made public by the FBI in the 1960s after an investigation, Mr. Angilio says: "My living is in the numbers business."

Genaro Angilio lived in a spacious oceanic compound, with a swimming pool, in Nahant, a fashionable suburb with a fine view of Boston's skyline. Henry Cabot Lodge was born only a few houses down the road. Mr. Genaro also was fishing on a 69-foot motor yacht, which, the FBI said in a court document, was purchased for \$300,000 with cashier's checks from the Bank of Boston.

Mr. Angilio has been held without bail since his arrest in 1983. His prolonged incarceration and the evidence that the government penetrated his organization may have cost him his leadership post, the authorities believe. An FBI agent has reported that Mr. Angilio has been demoted to a mere soldier.

Prosecutors, with 850 hours of secretly taped recordings in evidence, want to convict the entire leadership of the crime syndicate in the city

two of a list of 32 different state or federal crimes.

Moreover, the prosecution here is part of increasing efforts by the government to convict the entire leadership of the crime syndicate in a particular city. Federal prosecutors previously have been successful in New Orleans, Los Angeles and Cleveland.

The trial has no connection to the Angilio's relationship with the Bank of Boston, the oldest in the country, and long a symbol of Yankee power. A separate grand jury reportedly is investigating whether the bank accepted the Angilio's cash without reporting the transactions to the Internal Revenue Service, as normally required by federal law.

Some executives at the bank, its officials conceded, put the Angilio on a special list that exempted their deals from the reporting requirement and allowed them to purchase as much as \$1.7 million in cashier's checks in 1982 alone. The bank also pleaded guilty earlier this month to failing to report \$1.22

section of Boston. With federal court approval, the FBI implanted an electronic eavesdropping device in January 1981. Other FBI agents videotaped those entering and leaving the building, where the Angilioes were based.

The day after the recording ended, in May 1981, FBI agents raided the Angilio's office and seized nearly \$700,000 in cash and negotiable securities.

A small portion of transcripts from the tapes was released by a lawyer for Genaro Angilio in an attempt to show there was insufficient evidence for his indictment. He has been in jail since September 1983 awaiting trial.

In one discussion, between Lario Zannino, who the indictment says was then a lieutenant in the Angilio organization, and two men described by the prosecution as Angilio "soldiers," Mr. Zannino explained why he had recommended the promotion of Joseph Russo. According to the indictment, Mr. Russo shot and killed Joseph Barboza, the first person placed under

script continues. "I was with him every day... He made snap decisions. There, he couldn't get in touch with nobody. And he accomplished the whole lot."

In another conversation, Mr. Zannino and Mr. Angilio talked about the slaying of Walter Bennett, a local underworld figure.

Mr. Zannino: "You know Frankie Salenme? ... Where do you think Frankie was? He was in the beach wagon inside a carton and he got the gun aimed at Walter Bennett's head... If you see him make a move, crack him. Call Larry over to the car. Larry will take and bury him."

Mr. Angilio: "No problem." According to the indictment, Mr. Angilio, 65, was the "underboss" of the New England branch of La Cosa Nostra, headed by Raymond L.S. Patriarca, in Providence, Rhode Island. If convicted of all counts, Mr. Angilio could face a sentence of 170 years in prison, a fine of \$240,000 and the forfeiture of much of his property.

Filibuster Goes On as Reagan Orders Aid for Farms

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan ordered his agricultural secretary to put into effect measures to ease the farm-credit crisis, a White House spokesman said Friday, despite earlier rejection of the aid by Democratic senators who had said it did not offer farmers enough relief.

The farm-state Democrats, who had been blocking other Senate business in support of farm aid, said later Friday that the administration's actions continued progress. They contended that Mr. Reagan would not have done anything without the pressure from the senators who have refused to give up the Senate floor for three days.

However, the Senate majority leader, Robert J. Dole of Kansas, whose state has many farmers, said Mr. Reagan's action left those carrying out the filibuster "standing out there naked. It ought to be over now."

The Reagan plan would liberalize somewhat the requirements for

farmers to obtain credit under the administration's previously announced relief package of \$650 million in farm credits.

The new measures include a slight easing of qualifications for farm banks seeking U.S. guarantees of loans, as well as assurances that adequate credit will be made available in time for spring planting to farmers with credit problems.

The Democratic leader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, said Friday the administration had edged closer to the Democrats' demands, but he said he wanted assurances that the full Senate would be able to vote next week on a more liberal Democratic credit-aid package now moving through the House.

"Until we can get that nailed down," Senator Byrd said as the filibuster continued Friday, "we're not in a position to say we've got an agreement."

Senator James R. Sasser, Democrat of Tennessee, said Friday that a draft of a new proposal received from Agriculture Secretary John R. Block "appears to be much more satisfactory" than the one received Thursday.

In an announcement that followed the collapse Thursday night of negotiations to expand administration relief efforts, the presidential spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Mr. Reagan ordered Mr. Block on Friday "to fully implement expeditiously the policies set forth in the agreement that was presented... which the Democrats said last night they would not accept."

"It is the president's desire," Mr. Speakes said, "that we move quickly on an administrative basis without the necessity of legislation so that we can provide adequate funding for the planting season, which is beginning in many sections of the country."

Several Senate Republicans, including Senator Dole, had urged the administration to announce its plan after negotiations to resolve the filibuster broke down late Thursday. The filibuster has held up the confirmation of Edwin Meese 3d as attorney general. There was no movement Friday toward Mr. Meese's confirmation.

[Republican senators vowed Friday to keep the Senate in session until Mr. Meese's nomination was approved, United Press International reported.]

The filibuster began Wednesday and has continued despite Mr. Reagan's insistence that his emergency farm credit program is adequately aiding farmers.

The offer to liberalize slightly the rules of the administration's loan-guarantee program was unanimously rejected by Democrats, who called it too weak.

Kidnapping Case Strains U.S.-Mexican Relations

By Ronald J. Ostrow

Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — Friction over increased border searches for clues to the whereabouts of a kidnapped U.S. drug agent has grown into a full-blown diplomatic dispute between the United States and Mexico.

Mexico's ambassador formally expressed "deep concern" to the United States over the searches and U.S. officials have complained that a Mexican court in Guadalajara is hampering their investigation of the kidnapping.

Ambassador Jorge Espinosa de los Reyes met Thursday at the State Department with Kenneth W. Dam, a deputy secretary of state, and protested that the border

crackdown is "inconsistent with the spirit of friendship and understanding."

The U.S. ambassador to Mexico, John Gavin, returned to Washington Wednesday night for consultations.

U.S. officials indicated that the thorough searches of Mexican-registered cars crossing the border may be relaxed soon.

The searches, which are causing long delays at border crossing points, were instituted last week, mainly in an effort to turn up clues in the Feb. 7 abduction in Guadalajara of a Drug Enforcement Administration agent, Enrique Camarena Salazar, and the kidnapping of a Mexican pilot, Alfredo Zavala Avelar, who flew occasional missions for the agency.

But U.S. officials acknowledge privately that the step also was designed to put pressure on Mexican authorities to vigorously investigate the kidnapping.

Officials of the U.S. drug agency expressed frustration over a Mexican federal court's issuing of an amparo — a sort of restraining order — on behalf of suspected drug traffickers in Guadalajara. An amparo, which means to shelter or protect, is issued to protect people who claim they are being harassed by police. U.S. officials said the court order had blocked the questioning of 10 to 12 suspects and stymied Drug Enforcement Administration investigators.

Earlier in the investigation, the U.S. attorney general, William French Smith, cabled his counterpart in Mexico to protest the response of Mexican officials to Mr. Camarena's abduction. In addition, President Ronald Reagan has written to President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico to express concern.

Edward Djerejian, a State Department spokesman, on Thursday turned aside questions of whether Mr. Gavin, who is also discussing the general safety of Americans in Mexico, had recommended that Americans be warned not to travel there. "Those are internal U.S. deliberations which I can't be drawn into," he said.

Mr. Espinosa's complaint, which Mr. Djerejian said "will be given close attention by us," asserted that border searches "cause unnecessary irritation for the population of bordering cities in both countries and do not resolve the problem in

question." The Mexican note also complained that the searches were instituted without consulting the Mexican government.

Both the Mexican government and U.S. border cities have complained that the searches have created massive traffic jams at border checkpoints and devastated U.S. businesses dependent on Mexican customers.

Links to Colombia

In Miami, an agent of the Drug Enforcement Administration said Thursday that drug traffickers suspected of kidnapping Mr. Camarena in Guadalajara are believed to have joint drug operations with Colombian traffickers. The Washington Post reported.

Arthur Sedillo, a Drug Enforcement

Administration agent stationed in Mexico, identified the suspects as members of the Miguel Felix Garrido and Rafael Caro Quintero drug-trafficking families.

"They have merged their activities, and they are not restricted to one drug," Mr. Sedillo said in testimony before the President's Commission on Organized Crime. "They are planning opium and marijuana," he said. The commission on Friday completed two days of hearings on heroin trafficking.

The abduction of Mr. Camarena came up several times during the hearings. John C. Law, the deputy administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, testified that drug traffickers in the Guadalajara area have threatened witnesses to the abduction.

U.S. Sends Cuba First Group Of Jailed Boatlift Refugees

New York Times Service

ATLANTA — Twenty-three Cubans have been flown to Havana, the first of more than 2,700 unwanted refugees who could be sent back as part of an agreement between the United States and Cuba.

U.S. immigration officials said the 23 men in Thursday's group, like most others being held as undesirable in U.S. government jails and mental hospitals, had committed serious crimes either in Cuba or the United States. Therefore, they were subject to deportation because they were legally ineligible for residence in the United States.

In return for Cuba agreeing to accept the return of 2,746 refugees from the 1980 boatlift, the United States has promised to allow about 20,000 Cubans to immigrate each

year. About 1,750 of the refugees awaiting transfer to Cuba are in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.

Earlier Thursday in Atlanta, the U.S. Court of Appeals cleared the way for the deportation of 16 of the Cubans who were sent to Havana when it overturned an order from a federal district judge. The judge had forbade their deportation because of what he called unresolved legal issues.

While armed guards looked on, the Cubans, dressed in blue prison overalls and wearing wrist manacles, boarded the airplane, parked near 700 yards from the nearest building. They were accompanied by nearly 30 guards and other officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Bureau of Prisons.

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1 MILLION DM or 10,000,000 DM
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2. Class
May-Drawings '85
1 MILLION DM or 10,000,000 DM
1 MILLION DM or 10,000,000 DM
1 MILLION DM or 10,000,000 DM
1 MILLION DM or 10,000,000 DM

3. Class
Mid-June-Drawings '85
1 MILLION DM or 10,000,000 DM
1 MILLION DM or 10,000,000 DM
1 MILLION DM or 10,000,000 DM
1 MILLION DM or 10,000,000 DM

4. Class
June/July-Drawings '85
1 MILLION DM or 10,000,000 DM
1 MILLION DM or 10,000,000 DM
1 MILLION DM or 10,000,000 DM
1 MILLION DM or 10,000,000 DM

5. Class
July/Aug-Drawings '85
1 MILLION DM or 10,000,000 DM
1 MILLION DM or 10,000,000 DM
1 MILLION DM or 10,000,000 DM
1 MILLION DM or 10,000,000 DM

6. Class - Main draw
Aug./Sept.-Drawings '85
1 MILLION DM or 10,000,000 DM
1 MILLION DM or 10,000,000 DM
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Police Chief Says Goetz Didn't Act In Self-Defense

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The city's police commissioner, Benjamin Ward, asserted that Bernhard J. Goetz, who shot four young men who surrounded him on a New York subway train, did not act in self-defense and should have been indicted "for some level of assault, right up to possible attempted murder."

Mr. Goetz shot two of the youths in the back, the commissioner said Thursday. "I don't think, legally, any lawyer believes that what Goetz did was self-defense, not as to the two with the holes in their back," he said, taking a position that put him in direct conflict with Mayor Edward I. Koch. Both men are lawyers.

A New York grand jury has indicted Mr. Goetz for criminal possession of a gun but not for attempted murder.

"The facts that make out a self-defense argument are not there, based on the information known to me and the information that's in the press," the commissioner said. He added that the overwhelming public support for Mr. Goetz had not surprised him. "I'm not surprised that you can round up a lynch mob," he said. "I think that the same kind of person that comes out and applauds the lynching is the first that comes out and applauds someone that shoots four kids."

After initially voicing concern about people "taking the law into their own hands," the mayor has become supportive of the decision to indict Goetz for criminal possession of a gun but not for attempted murder. He now maintains that Mr. Goetz acted in self-defense.

106 Protesters Jailed in U.S.

United Press International

VANCOUVER, Washington — Police said Friday they arrested 106 protesters trying to block an arriving train believed to be carrying nuclear warheads to a submarine base in Bangor, Washington.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Messages From Thatcher

British prime ministers frequently perform the useful service of conveying European anxieties to American presidents. That is what Margaret Thatcher was doing in the past few days in Washington. Because she agrees with Mr. Reagan's view of the world, and is a conservative in his sense of the word, she can undertake that delicate duty with less risk of misunderstanding than other West European politicians might. In her address to Congress she reminded her audience that Europeans consider themselves to be active contributors to the alliance, entitled to a voice in the great questions of Western policy.

Regarding the Strategic Defense Initiative, Mr. Reagan's project to build a defense against nuclear missiles, she underlined an important distinction. She firmly supports his decision to pursue the scientific research that the concept requires, she told Congress. But deployment is another matter. The United States and the Soviet Union have signed a treaty limiting anti-ballistic missile systems. If research now leads toward deployment, "that would of course be a matter for negotiation under the treaty." Those words "of course" were a tactical touch. In fact there are people in Washington who talk as if the treaty were almost a dead letter. In urging Americans to keep any new developments within the bounds of negotiated

arms control agreements, Mrs. Thatcher was reflecting a view deeply held in Europe.

With similar tact, she cast the economic issues in terms of the industrial countries' obligations to the Third World. She was too restrained, and too skillful, to make any reference to subjects of such local sensitivity as budget deficits and trade balances. But she observed that the ways in which "we in the developed countries" manage economic policy affect growth rates and the availability of capital for everyone else. Europeans are sharply aware that their own prosperity depends on the American expansion and what happens next to the American dollar.

Europeans see the American economy sliding farther and farther out of balance under a government that keeps congratulating itself on its economic successes. The Europeans worry about a United States that seems prepared simply to ignore the growing extent to which its good life depends on money borrowed from the rest of the world. Amid the pleasantness and compliments, she said, "We cannot preach economic adjustment to them—the poor countries—" and refuse to practice it at home. That line should have made her audience, both at the Capitol and at the White House, at least a little uncomfortable.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Failure in Buenos Aires

When a country's economic strategy proves bankrupt, a change in economic leadership is called for. That alone justifies the resignations of Argentina's economic minister, Bernardo Grinspun, and the president of its central bank, Enrique García Vazquez. But there is little indication that this shakedown signals fresh policies rather than merely fresh faces.

The 14-month-old government of President Raúl Alfonsín deserves credit for its political and moral achievements. It has restored constitutional government in a country that appeared for several decades to have gone astray. But in the all-important task of revitalizing a debt-ridden, inflationary economy, the government has been an almost total failure.

Mr. Alfonsín wasted a year and much political credit trying to drive a tough bargain with Argentina's foreign creditors. The terms he finally obtained were harsher than those granted by the same creditors to the more conciliatory government of Menem.

Argentina is now unlikely to keep its pledge to the IMF to halve the 600-percent inflation rate of October 1984. Instead the rate has continued to rise, reaching 25 percent in Janu-

ary alone. Highly publicized negotiations for a "social pact" between business and the unions have so far yielded only pledges of short-term wage and price restraint, and have postponed more sensitive questions of employment and real wages. Meanwhile, both Argentine and foreign investors have been scared off from all but the most speculative ventures.

The closest thing to a coherent program has been the government's recently proclaimed five-year plan for economic development, emphasizing export industries. But even that is more an articulation of ends than of means.

Juan Sourrouille, the principal author of that plan, is the new economic minister. But the impetus for reform can come only from Mr. Alfonsín himself. Only he, if anyone, has the mandate to bargain for the cooperation of Argentina's powerful unions, most of which are allied to the Peronist opposition.

Mr. Alfonsín aims to become the first elected president of Argentina in 30 years to serve out his constitutional term. But to save himself and democracy, he will have to put his economic house in order without further delay.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Reagan's 'Feisty Little Lady'

The passages [in Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's address to the U.S. Congress] quoting President Brezhnev on the "total triumph of socialism all over the world," the bits about Soviet "global hegemony," subversion and expansionism and the attack on the "muddled arguments" of those who believe that "Russia's intentions are benign" look a little silly, say groveling, when stacked against what the prime minister [was] saying to Mikhail Gorbachev two brief months ago. Then Mrs. Thatcher was hymning the need to "build up confidence and trust in one another and in each other's approach." So what happened? Nothing happened. Only the audience changed.

There may be some temporary benefit now in being perceived as Ronald Reagan's feisty little lady across the water. That, however, is not necessarily a benefit that will endure.

—The Guardian (London).

Papandreu Goads Washington

The Greek government continues its nicely calculated balancing act between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu visited Moscow to meet top Soviet leaders. Almost anything he said there was likely to irritate the Reagan administration. Last month Mr. Papandreu said that he would order the withdrawal of American nuclear weapons from Greece unless all the Balkan countries were declared a nuclear-free zone.

This is one of those empty ideas that is periodically talked up and never goes anywhere. Instead of ignoring the prime minister's comment, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger rushed forth saying that Mr. Papandreu's remarks threatened "a serious weakening of NATO." [Mr. Papandreu's] hints and threats can get tiresome, but he has never

followed through on them. Rather than reacting as Mr. Weinberger did, it would be wiser to treat them, as Mr. Papandreu himself did recently, as "squabbles between friends."

—The Boston Globe.

Imperfect History on Deadline

Now that the celebrated libel cases brought by Ariel Sharon and William Westmoreland have ended, consider these questions: Did Mr. Sharon encourage Lebanese militiamen to murder Palestinian refugees? Did General Westmoreland mislead his bosses by downplaying the size of the opposition force in Vietnam? Most of us, I suspect, will cannot positively answer those questions, despite months of testimony and volumes of evidence.

So pity poor reporters wrestling with such issues under deadline pressure. Imagine how much harder it is for them, if high-powered lawyers, armed with millions of dollars, months of time and government subpoena power, cannot get to the bottom of issues.

Typically, reporters have a few hours until deadline, a rough idea of what they need to know and only their own silver tongues as leverage with sources. Then they face an editor who barks at them, as one does in Thomas Thompson's book "Celebrity." "Take a deep breath and let it come out. You got seven minutes." The story may not be perfect.

After the two libel trials, the public should have a better understanding that reporting is a complex and difficult process, where truth is elusive and often deliberately obscured. It should show more patience with the inevitable errors and abuses, and support open records, public meetings and the general forthrightness needed for fair and accurate reporting.

—Carl Sessions Stepp, a former reporter who teaches journalism at the University of Maryland, writing in The Baltimore Sun.

FROM OUR FEB. 23 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Riots Spread in Philadelphia
PHILADELPHIA — Riots were renewed last night (Feb. 21) and continued until late this afternoon, nearly 7,000 police being unable to restore order for the street car workers' strike. The Mayor appealed to the military authorities for help, and 3,000 of the State Militia were drafted into the city. The appearance of the troops seemed to drive the strikers into even greater fury, and several desperate conflicts took place. Bayonet charges, however, only temporarily cleared the streets, and as soon as one mob was dispersed another congregated in a different part of the city. Pitched battle between police and the strikers occurred in the Germantown district, and one man was killed. The police have been treated so savagely that their patience is exhausted and they are now using their clubs as viciously as their opponents have done.

1935: A Determined Aviator Sails
NEW YORK — Colonel Hubert F. Fauntleroy Julian, "the Black Eagle of Harlem," once more Air Minister of Ethiopia, resplendent in a sky-blue uniform and spurred riding boots, sailed (on Feb. 22) on the liner Etoile to offer his services to Emperor Ras Tafari Makonnen, should there be a war between Abyssinia and Italy. Colonel Julian, who has the distinction of being the first man to attempt a flight from New York to Abyssinia—the flight ended in a crash-landing on the Harlem River a few yards from the take-off—would have preferred to fly to Addis Ababa, but was forced to admit that flying conditions were not "propitious." Colonel Julian hopes the Emperor will again place him in charge of the Abyssinian air force, a post from which he was ousted when, in 1930, he crashed a plane at the feet of the Emperor during the latter's coronation ceremonies.

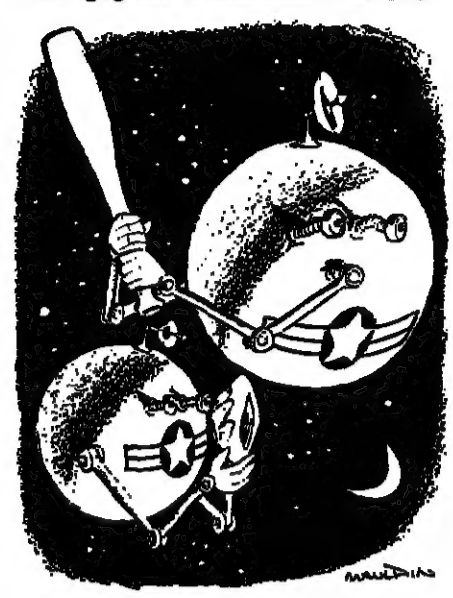
Observe the Fine Print in the SDI Support

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — By the Pragmatic Sanction, Emperor Charles VI won pledges from other European rulers to accept his daughter Maria Theresa as empress of the Hapsburg domains. When she succeeded him in 1740, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and other states broke their promises, precipitating the War of the Austrian Succession. Since then a basic diplomatic principle holds that states should not be asked to make promises that they cannot be expected to keep.

That principle is being flouted in the selling of President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. Mr. Reagan has been so extravagant in backing "star wars" that to cast doubt on them is tantamount to a betrayal of the president's trust. Thus an implicit loyalty test obliges American and allied officials to endorse the SDI. But the fine print in the pledges of support reveals bottomless misgivings.

A ringing note of enthusiasm for the project



was sounded at the outset by Mr. Reagan. Announcing approval for SDI research in a speech on March 23, 1983, he said it would render nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete." In his inaugural address this year he struck the same optimistic tone, describing the SDI as "the most hopeful possibility of the nuclear age"—a "way of eliminating the threat of nuclear war."

Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger is almost as enthusiastic as the president. But he knows that many people, especially in West Germany, think development of the system would violate the anti-ballistic missile treaty of 1972 and unless a new arms race with the Soviet Union. So a speech, delivered for Mr. Weinberger to a conference in Munich on Feb. 10, said modestly, "President Reagan has proposed nothing more than that we explore the possibility of defending ourselves and our allies against ballistic missiles through a research program that is entirely consistent with our treaty obligations."

Secretary of State George Shultz knows even better that the most likely outcome of the research program would be a better capacity to defend particular missile sites against an enemy strike. He also understands that even if a total defense could be developed, both superpowers would want to keep some nuclear weapons as a hedge against conventional attacks. So in testimony to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Jan. 31 he delivered a truly minimal plug, saying of the SDI, "Defensive measures may become available that could render obsolete the threat of an offensive first strike."

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher understands that the United States, under the force of the Reagan rhetoric, could renege on its pledge to use the threat of assured destruction to block Soviet aggression in Europe. So, in her speech endorsing the SDI to Congress on Wednesday she inserted a warning from Winston Churchill against American abandonment of the deterrent

strategy. Churchill said in his last address to Congress. Mrs. Thatcher recalled: "Be careful above all things not to let go of atomic weapons until you are sure, and more than sure, that other means of preserving peace are in your hands."

Chancellor Helmut Kohl also understands that a move from research to development of the SDI would break the 1972 ABM treaty and probably poison hope for an arms control accord. So in declaring his support for the SDI at the Munich conference, he stipulated anew that it "is a research program," sanctioned by "the ABM treaty." Mr. Kohl said: "With the SDI the United States is trying to find a way in a dialogue with the Soviet Union to reduce dependency on nuclear offensive weapons over the long term."

What all this adds up to is a pious ruse. The American people, contrary to an impression given by the Reagan rhetoric, are committed to peace and full of doubts about growing nuclear stockpiles. The only way to sell them on yet another huge new weapons program is to equate it with the dream of a world without nuclear weapons. Hence the constant reiteration by the president that the SDI holds out the possibility of making such weapons "obsolete."

Most American and allied officials know that this claim is bogus. But instead of taking a powerful president head-on, they speak with forked tongue. They praise the SDI in terms faint to the point of early damnation.

The test will come in arms control negotiations with the Russians. Moscow has made plain that scrapping the SDI is a condition for reducing intercontinental and medium-range missiles.

Most of the allies, and some American officials, believe that Mr. Reagan, given a chance at a solid arms control agreement, could be talked out of his support for "star wars." So if arms control is to have a chance, there must intervene a de-bamboozlement of Ronald Reagan.

So far it is hard to see which of his advisers will have the guts to declare that with the SDI he risks becoming an emperor without clothes.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

To Do Its Job, the Fourth Estate Must Earn Its Way

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Under the ancien régime there were three estates—the nobles, the clergy and the bourgeoisie. There never was a fourth.

But with the spread of demands for liberty and democratic institutions, public opinion became an important source of power. Hence, the press, as the vehicle for information on which to base opinion, came to be called "the fourth estate."

It has been facing various kinds of trouble in democratic countries, all essentially about the way the power of information should be used and managed, which also means financed.

In the United States, extravagant libel suits by Israel's General Ariel Sharon and America's General William Westmoreland challenged reports on how military decisions were made. The results were not punitive in themselves, but the trials imposed tremendous financial burdens on the defendants. Still, the results helped to buttress the law on the right to dig out the underside of public policy.

In Britain, the case of Clive Ponting, whom a jury acquitted of improperly giving Parliament a government paper, did not involve the press but did provoke broad criticism of

the extremely constraining Official Secrets Act. The verdict reflected a public sense that the right to conceal information about national affairs should not be total and arbitrary.

In France, the current problem is more prosaic but no less crucial to independent responsibility. Le Monde is in grave trouble. It cannot pay its bills and needs a quick infusion of some \$20 million to survive and have a chance to flourish again.

Le Monde is France's most serious, important national newspaper. It is hard to imagine what France would be like without it. Twenty percent of its circulation goes abroad, to Europe and French-speaking Africa. It is one of the great voices of the world press.

It was founded in 1944 after the liberation. Existing papers had been compromised by collaboration with the Nazis; the others had ceased to exist under the occupation. General de Gaulle charged Hubert Beuve-Méry with establishing a reliable paper free of the corruption and wildly distorted politics of the prewar press.

There was, of course, the old problem of money and management. To

win power because they thought they should count on automatic support.

That makes it all the more important now that the new money be found outside the banks, almost all nationalized, and politically affiliated organizations. It will not be easy, because investors cannot count on much profit or any sale.

On the face of it, Le Monde's tribulations seem to indicate that journalists are not much good at running a business; and that business, the anonymity of money, is the only reliable base for an independent press. There is a lot to be said for that. But, as Mr. Laurens points out, a lot of papers run strictly for profit have flourished and disappeared over the years.

This is an enduring dilemma. Huge companies like CBS and Time may appear to the public as beyond accountability, selfishly focused on commercial success, but without success, independence is at risk.

There is no simple formula to guarantee a free, responsible press except public demand for quality, eagerness for diversity and recognition that the fourth estate needs to represent everybody outside the halls of power.

The New York Times.

What Galbraith Meant About Guts in the Embassy

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — A high time is being had in the diplomatic world in reaction to what the U.S. Ambassador to France, Evan G. Galbraith, said to New York Times reporter John Vinocur (1/17, Feb. 14) about the difference between professionals and non-professionals in the diplomatic world. Alas, what came out of it all is a classic example of what students of rhetoric long ago classified as "ignoratio elenchus"—taking up an argument by addressing yourself to something different from what was said.

Consider Secretary of State George Shultz. He was encouraged to believe, both by the distorted account of the newspaper story and by a few of its rabid exegeses, that Mr. Galbraith was questioning even the virility of the Foreign Service. Why else say, for instance, referring to a U.S. diplomat killed in Namibia last April, "The guts that [Foreign Service officers] display is just really inspiring. I'll give you an example that apparently Ambassador Galbraith has no knowledge of. See, his knowledge is not complete. When Mr. [Dennis] Keogh was killed in action doing a job for peace in southern Africa, within a matter

of three or four days there were some 31 volunteers from the Foreign Service to go and take his place in that dangerous assignment. So I think that when he says, 'It takes the guts of people,' somebody ought to take him to task."

What indeed somebody should do — if that was what Mr. Galbraith said, let alone intended to say. But he was talking about something entirely different, and what he said is indisputably correct.

Mr. Galbraith is making no point whatever about the personal, physical courage of the Foreign Service. These are people who go out and get killed in pursuit of duty. He was talking about a complaint which is really quite common, and has been for many years, and is probably a birthmark of democracy.

John F. Kennedy is quoted in Arthur Schlesinger's book as growing and moaning about the State Department's "[expensive] deleted] incapacity" to implement President John F. Kennedy's foreign policy. Lyndon Johnson complained that about the only thing an American president could actually do was

spotlight from the point that Mr. Galbraith — like Mr. Eagleburger — was trying to make. It is that there builds into all bureaucracies a tendency to go with the zeitgeist.

An example of that right here and now is the supercilious position edged on us by many members of the American scientific establishment of the intelligentsia, whose meaning is: Lay off "star wars." And the easiest way to do that is to agree to suspend work on it in return for the pleasure of Soviet company at the negotiating table.

President Reagan is against any such concession. So is Ambassador Galbraith — who is in Paris at the pleasure of the president.

Mr. Galbraith will soon have left Paris and gone back to the private sector. As the Wall Street Journal editorialized, commenting on the whole issue, this is a shame. Mr. Galbraith arrived in Paris four years ago, one-half Cotton Mather, one-half Will Rogers. And he got the word around that glittering cosmopolitan center, Ronald Reagan's word. It sounds just fine in French: *A bas les communistes!*

Universal Press Syndicate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In the Foreign Service

In response to the report "Galbraith Derides U.S. Career Diplomats as Timid" (Feb. 14) by John Vinocur.

I am struck by the divergence in tone and substance between Ambassador Galbraith's views and those of his colleague in London, Ambassador Charles H. Price 2d, who is also a political appointee.

Mr. Price said in a recent speech: "In fact, one of my most refreshing and satisfying experiences has been working with so-called bureaucrats in our government both at home and abroad. I have rarely served with people of such intelligence, dedication, competence and in many instances physical courage."

I and I want you all to know how fortunate we are to have Americans of this caliber representing us around the world.

R.L.E. KNIGHT.

London.

I am proud of Ambassador Evan G. Galbraith and I agree almost entirely with his description of Foreign Service officers.

At least here in Europe, most U.S. Foreign Service people are "liberals." The United States needs more ambassadors with guts.

ANTHONY MANTYKOWSKI, Carrouges, France.

Letters to the Editor

I served under several ambassadors, including John Irwin in Paris in the 1970s. A political appointee, he gave considerable rein to subordinates, who did not hesitate to use vigorous initiative or express an opinion. Since Mr. Galbraith feels there is a problem, I suggest, on the strength of his reputation for shooting from the hip, that he begin with himself. A necessarily disciplined and structured system such as the Foreign Service can be no better than its leadership.

JAMES K. WELSH, Jr., Jussac, France.

I read Mr. Galbraith's remarks with grim humor. Perhaps he has forgotten that, unlike civil servants, Foreign Service officers do not have lifetime tenure. The Foreign Service has an up-or-out system based on yearly efficiency reports written by the officer's superior — more and more frequently a political appointee like Mr. Galbraith. When an officer "begs to differ" with his superior, he puts his career on the line.

Thus I do not see where Foreign Service officers "lack guts" if, as Mr. Galbraith sees them, they are thwarting policy at every step.

They are paid to give professional advice on foreign policy matters based on training and experience. Once a policy decision has been

made they are graded on how well it is carried out. Either they spinelessly carry out an uninformed political appointee's off-the-cuff rendition of foreign policy without comment, or they inject the voice of their experience into the policy process.

What does the nation expect?

ROBERT MARSHALL, U.S. Embassy, Vienna.

Anyone familiar with the Foreign Service must admit the justice of Mr. Galbraith's complaint. There is an unfortunate tendency for professional Foreign Service officers not to take unpopular positions or to be bold in expressing opinions. He is also correct in maintaining that many persons outside the career Foreign Service can function very well as U.S. representatives abroad.

But Mr. Galbraith is wrong to conclude that the influence of the career diplomats should be reduced. Many of the unfortunate circumstances he notes among career officers derive from powerlessness, and America has more frequently been ill-served than well-served by the naming of political ambassadors.

For every political appointee who has done credit to his role there are others who have embarrassed themselves and the nation. The career Foreign Service officers who find themselves dependent on such people

for advancement tend to avoid confrontation with them.

The solution is not to weaken the career Foreign Service but to strengthen it by removing the pernicious influence of partisan politics. Ambassador Galbraith's remarks reflect the attitude that has created the problem. His suggestion for change would help neither the Foreign Service nor America's foreign policy but would weaken both.

DAVID A. KORNBLUTH, Hong Kong.

Mr. Galbraith is not wrong in suggesting that the Foreign Service, although loyal and discreet, is not imaginative or assertive. The origins of this malaise go back to another Republican administration.

John Foster Dulles displayed appalling indifference when the team of McCarthy and Nixon savaged his Foreign Service. Those who bowed their heads and silently endured the lies and calumnies of the far right are now senior officers of the State Department. Is it any wonder that they are cautious? And which young people today will embark on a diplomatic career without a private fortune or bank directorship to fall back on when they assert themselves and are passed over?

ELWOOD A. RICKLESS, London.

The Verdict Will Be Left To History

By Philip Ceylan

WASHINGTON — As plaintiff, defendants, lawyers and jurors all sound off with their own opinions, the libel suit by General William Westmoreland against CBS lies in legal limbo—a loss, presumably, for close students of libel law. But Judge Pierre Leval had a point when he said that the absence of a verdict may be a gain for those with an eye to history and to the lessons still to be learned from America's Vietnam experience.

"Judgments of history are too subtle and too complex to be resolved with the simplicity of a jury's verdict," the judge told the jury, adding: "It may be for the best that the verdict will be left to history." He spoke.

If indeed there was a conspiracy, it was aimed at Hanoi.

of "the creation in this courtroom of an extraordinary, unique and rich record for historians to study." There can be no doubt about that.

But at least as interesting as what was laid bare about the conduct of the war and the jiggery-pokery with intelligence data is what is missing of relevance to the particular issue at hand did not play much of a part in the court proceedings.

Leave aside whether CBS was right or fair to accuse General Westmoreland of taking part in a "conspiracy" to deceive the American public, Congress and his president. A much bigger game was afoot in the year in question, 1967, and General Westmoreland was by no means the only or even the most important player.

The biggest player was President Johnson. In his book "TET," Washington Post correspondent Don Oberdorfer gave the name "Success Offensive" to the game. It was a grotesque, front-porch relations effort—speeches, interviews, television appearances, briefings—featuring not only General Westmoreland but also the ambassador to South Vietnam, Ellsworth Bunker, the president's national security advisor, Walt Rostow, and the top pacification man in Saigon, Robert Komer, among others.

Its proximate purpose was to shore up sagging support for the war effort in Congress and among the public. But its real purpose went to the very heart of the Vietnam War's limited, purposes and unconventional strategy. Lacking front lines and unencumbered with permanent territorial gains or losses, the war's whole point was to promote negotiation by the psychological effect on the enemy of "success" and "defeat."

That meant winning battles. But it also meant conveying in the most convincing way (1) that America's side was winning the war of "attrition" and (2) that the American public was determined to go on supporting the effort indefinitely.

So if there was a "conspiracy" at work, it originated in Washington and was aimed at Hanoi's state of mind. The notion that General Westmoreland was conspiring in Saigon to con Lyndon Johnson by sending rigged intelligence data via his superiors to the president does not fit the script. It also suggests a degree of duplicity that is quite out of General Westmoreland's character.

Not that he could have been unaware of the damage that would have been done to Mr. Johnson's "Success Offensive" by public airing of unfavorable battle reports. He was, in fact, the point man for the "Success Offensive" and a close collaborator.

President Johnson summoned him home in April of 1967 to speak to the annual meeting of The Associated Press and to address a joint meeting of Congress. He was back again in July and stopped off at the White House to report "tremendous progress" to a press conference assembled by the president. But he refused to allow even the president to prompt him into making predictions.

He was back again in November when, with the president's tacit approval, he made his famous speech at the National Press Club, laying out a four-phase plan by which U.S. forces would become "progressively superfluous" in Vietnam—the first flowering of "Vietnamization," as President Nixon would come to describe it. By this time, General Westmoreland was ready to say: "We have reached an important point when the end begins to come into view."

His speech was called "Progress Report." So was everything else issued for public consumption from top American officials in late 1967. Not surprisingly, there was a resurgence of public support. Its artificial inspiration accounted in large measure for the catastrophic impact of the so-called Tet offensive by the North Vietnamese in early 1968.

Even though this country-wide enemy uprising wound up by any military measure as a heavy enemy defeat, the check effect on public opinion was devastating.

I don't know whether this larger perspective is exactly what Judge Leval had in mind when he told the jurors, "There can be no such thing as the legal power to fix the judgment of history—such judgments must be left to study, reflection and debate. But his instincts were right. A verdict one way or another on the narrow issue of libel in Westmoreland vs. CBS would have contributed little to the verdict of history on Vietnam.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Uganda Beset by Militia

By Glenn Frankel, Washington Post Staff Writer

Uganda — In the northeast corner of the arid African nation, a fierce battle is being fought between the government and a militia of African warriors who are fighting against nature and themselves.

The Karamoja, a fierce, nomadic collection of clans, has been beset by drought, lawlessness and a joint Ugandan-Kenyan campaign last year that they say killed between seven and several hundred people and seriously disrupted life in a thin lifeline of commerce between the two nations.

These hardmen have been passing down a proud, aggressive culture in a province where the spear throws and the most honored are those who live in its own compound, and men fear scars on the left shoulder as each adversary killed in the past.

No government has been able to curb their activities. When the former Ugandan president, Idi Amin, issued a law demanding that these warriors wear trousers and be shot on sight, he was ignored.

443 Miners Return, U.S. Board Says

The Associated Press

LONDON — More than 443 miners abandoned Friday's strike.

Leaders of Britain's Coal Industry government said they would be no more talk of an accelerated return to work.

Newspapers depicted the leader of the National Union of Mineworkers, Arthur Scargill, as a "fading defeat."

The National Coal Board said that 443 miners went back to work on the early shift Friday.

Board officials predicted daily that more miners would return to work on Monday than on any other day since the strike began in March.

According to the coal board, 87,943 miners, or 47 percent of 186,064 union members, were now back at work.

Uganda Warriors Face an Enemy: Famine

Beset by Military Campaign and Marauders, Karamojong Battle Starvation

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service

KAABONG, Uganda — High atop an arid plateau in this remote northeastern corner of Uganda, a tribe of African warriors is fighting for survival against nature, governments and themselves.

The Karamojong, a fiercely independent collection of clans, have been beset by drought, lawlessness and a joint Ugandan-Kenyan military campaign last year that people here say killed between several dozen and several hundred tribesmen and seriously disrupted planting.

Only a thin lifeline of emergency relief from international donors now stands between the tribesmen and starvation.

These herdsmen have lived in Karamoja province for generations, passing down a proud and aggressive culture in which cattle rustling and spear throwing are among the most honored activities.

Each family lives in its own fortified compound, and men proudly bear scars on the left shoulder, one for each adversary killed in battle.

No government has been strong enough to curb their activities. When the former Ugandan dictator, Idi Amin, issued an edict in 1975 demanding that these proudly naked warriors wear trousers or risk being shot on sight, he was defied and ignored. Mr. Amin is

gone, exiled to Saudi Arabia, and Karamojong men still roam the countryside without trousers.

But Karamojong defiance also threatens their survival.

Food shipments are sporadic here in part because raiders fire upon trucks and rob drivers and passengers not only of their goods and valuables but also of their clothes.

Two Ugandan businessmen were killed in December, and an employee of the World Food Program of the United Nations, supplier of most of the emergency food, was ambushed last month and shot in the arm, which subsequently had to be amputated. The incident led UN officials to suspend travel by their employees in the area, a restriction lifted only early this month.

The barriers of culture and isolation that have insulated and protected the Karamojong are growing more porous.

In 1979, when Mr. Amin's government was nearing collapse, Karamojong raiders took the opportunity to pillage the government army in the town of Moroto, taking at least 2,000 automatic weapons. That upset the delicate balance of power that had existed among the clans of Karamoja.

"They had guns, and we had spears, and they took our cows and left us hungry," said Louang Aldo,

describing what happened in 1980, when warriors with AK-47s descended upon his Dodoth people, a subgroup of the Karamojong. "They killed many people and burned our houses."

The drought that followed that year killed about 50,000 people of the 360,000 who dwell in these highlands. Uganda's post-Amin government, having a political crisis, was too weak and distracted to help, and Western aid agencies were slow to grasp the dimensions of the emergency.

Various other groups of cattle marauders from Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan and Kenya also roam this territory. UN officials estimate that the total herd, which is the ultimate measure of Karamojong wealth, has been reduced by drought and raiders to 150,000 from 450,000 during the past five years.

Last year, Karamojong raiders took advantage of the death of Major General Ojok, the Ugandan Army chief of staff, who kept a farm near this area. They stole his cattle, then set an ambush that reportedly killed more than 100 local militiamen pursuing them. They then fled into neighboring Kenya.

But the Kenyan and Ugandan governments decided it was time to teach the Karamojong a lesson. In their first cooperative military effort since Mr. Amin's downfall, the

two governments launched a joint campaign using Kenyan helicopters and Ugandan soldiers. Fields went unattended and whatever cattle the Karamojong could not hide were quickly seized, slaughtered or sold by the Ugandan military.

Thus, when a new drought struck Karamoja last year, there was potential disaster. The Karamojong became almost totally dependent on grain shipped here on an irregular basis by such aid agencies as the World Food Program and UNICEF, the UN Children's Fund.

University of Texas researchers concluded that in one typical section of the province, 60 percent of the children younger than 1 year and 30 percent of those aged 1 to 5 died during the 1980 famine.

That rate has fallen sharply since UNICEF and the World Food Program started a supplemental feeding program for children. But Dr. Doreen Gikanga of the local district hospital estimates that at least 75 percent of the children in her area are seriously malnourished.

John Wilson, an agricultural specialist for the British-based Oxfam relief agency, anticipated the drought and established a camp four years ago between two riverbeds at Kapedo in the more fertile eastern portion of the region. He only attracted 1,600 persons



during the first three years, but after last year's crop failure the population swelled to almost 40,000, all of whom are dependent on a food-for-work program supplied by the United Nations. There are 16,000 others at a camp in Ntumu.

The problem of hunger in general involves not only the amount of food but also the type. There have been no protein-rich beans, cooking oil or sugar for nearly a year.

Shipments of beans, oil and sugar were suspended because they had what an aid worker described as "a tendency to fall off the back of the truck." Everyone took a share, he said, from the army to local businessmen to the drivers assigned to ferry the food north. Nonetheless, new shipments of beans are expected to begin arriving next month.

UN Assails Iran, Iraq Over POW Treatment

By Elaine Sciolino

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — A report by a three-member United Nations study group has concluded that both Iran and Iraq regularly mistreat each other's prisoners of war in violation of the Geneva Convention.

The 82-page report, made public Friday by Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar, was drawn up after visits to prisoners of war camps in Iran and Iraq. It is estimated that Iran holds 50,000 Iraqi war prisoners and that more than 9,000 Iranians are being held in Iraq.

The inquiry was the result of the first on-site investigation of prisoner camps by a UN group since the war began in March 1980. It made specific recommendations for improvements.

The investigative team was set up by the secretary-general to look into events at the Gorgan prison camp, in northern Iran, after a riot broke out there last October between two rival POW factions during a visit by a team from the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The Iranians subsequently accused the Red Cross of spying and provoking the riot, and it halted all Red Cross activities in Iran. Under the Geneva Convention, the International Committee of the Red Cross is responsible for monitoring the condition of detention of war prisoners.

The UN mission was made up of members from Austria, Norway and Venezuela. The team visited eight prison camps in Iraq during a two-week period.

"The sight of so many thousands of men in POW camps," the report says, "mostly in the prime of their life, wasting their best years away in confinement, deprived of virtually all the amenities of life, uncertain of their fate, could not but stir deep emotions in every one of us."

The most vivid images that we have carried back from the POW camps," it continues, "are fear, loneliness, uncertainty, isolation, bitterness and despair."

It concludes that in neither country are prisoners "treated as badly as alleged by the government of the other country." Nor are they treated as well, it adds, "as claimed by the government of the detaining power."

The group found that the Gorgan incident, in which nine prisoners were killed and 47 were wounded

ed, "has not been unique, or, indeed, the most violent" in prison camps in Iran and Iraq.

The report suggests that political indoctrination is worse in Iran, while physical brutality is worse in Iraq. The team also found that "harsh treatment and violence in the camps were far from uncommon," including whippings, beatings with riot sticks, electric shocks and assaults on sexual organs.

The team also received reports of collective punishment, such as lengthy confinement and deprivation of food and water, and it heard allegations of religious pressure on non-Muslim prisoners to convert to Islam.

In one Iranian camp, the team said it saw a group of more than 190 non-Iraqi detainees from 17 countries. They apparently included both volunteers in the Iraqi Army and civilians who said they were oil workers or fishermen. Among them were Egyptian, Lebanese, Somali and Sudanese nationalists, and smaller numbers of nationals from Algeria, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Jordan, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates.

The report also concluded that the Iranians have concealed hundreds of detainees. On the Iranian side, the team was able to visit only eight of 16 prison camps. According to the International Red Cross, only 35,000 of the about 50,000 Iraqi prisoners held in Iran have been formally registered.

443 Miners Return, U.K. Board Says

The Associated Press

LONDON — More than 400 miners abandoned Britain's 11-month coal strike Friday, management reported, following the collapse Wednesday of what the government said was the final attempt to end the dispute by negotiation.

Leaders of Britain's Conservative government said Thursday there would be no more talks, and Energy Secretary Peter Walker predicted an accelerated crumbling of the strike.

Newspapers depicted the hard-line leader of the National Union of Mineworkers, Arthur Scargill, as isolated and facing defeat.

The National Coal Board reported that 443 miners went back to work on the early shift Friday. Coal board officials predicted unofficially that more miners would return to work on Monday than on any other day since the strike began last March.

According to the coal board's count, 87 of 100 miners, or 47 percent of 186,064 union members on the payroll, are now back at work.

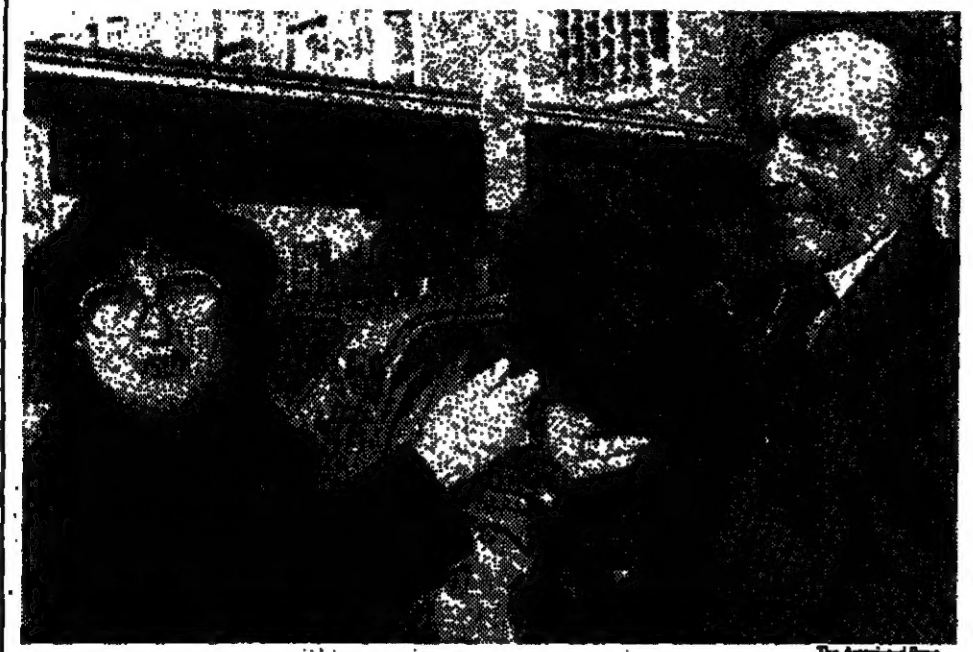
Mr. Scargill disputed the figure, and said in a statement that "between 130,000 and 140,000" of the union's membership, which it puts at 196,000, were still on strike.

Mr. Scargill, who acknowledged that some men are returning to work, also maintained that 87 percent of the miners who struck from the beginning had still not gone back.

None of Mr. Scargill's figures were similar to those of the coal board.

On Thursday, the union leadership rejected a peace formula negotiated by the Trades Union Congress, the national labor federation, after 10 days of meetings.

The latest peace move collapsed in the same fundamental issue, the board's insistence that it retain the right to close uneconomic mines.



A West Berlin official holds a cocker spaniel that was rescued from behind the Berlin Wall. But Gertrud Wülfel was disappointed to find that he was not her missing Cocky.

Dog Who Came in From the Cold Spurred

The Associated Press

BERLIN — East Germany returned Friday a cocker spaniel that was rescued by border guards from the Berlin Wall, but a tearful woman said the dog was not her missing Cocky.

The West German diplomatic mission in East Berlin arranged the black dog's return after he was rescued by guards with a crane. East German officials turned him over to a West Berlin official at a border crossing, and he was taken to Gertrud Wülfel.

But the 60-year-old West Berliner, breaking into tears, said her missing Cocky had a white spot on his head while this one had a white spot on its chest.

Authorities said that the dog would remain in the custody of the person who picked him up at the border. If the owner is not found, Mrs. Wülfel will be given the dog, they said.

An official recalled one case where the East Germans demanded payment to return a parrot that flew across the wall.

Vienna Minister Resigns After Money Allegations

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Construction Minister Karl Sekanina, long one of the most powerful figures in Austrian labor politics, resigned Friday following allegations of irregularities in his financing of a private villa and his use of union money.

Mr. Sekanina had stepped down Monday from his post as chief of the national Metalworkers' Union, citing "overwork" and "family reasons."

The Austria Press Agency reported that Chancellor Fred Sinowatz accepted his resignation from the cabinet during a 30-minute meeting in the Chancellery.

It was the latest in a series of recent blows to the Socialist-led government. The ruling coalition, following violent protests, retreated in December on plans to demolish forests near the Danube River for a hydroelectric dam.

The coalition of Socialists and the Freedom Party is still torn by arguments over the return of a Nazi war criminal from prison in Italy.

Walter Reider, convicted on mass murder charges, was received on his return by Defense Minister

Friedhelm Frischenschlager, a member of the Freedom Party.

Following an outcry of protest, both Mr. Sinowatz and Mr. Frischenschlager publicly apologized.

A state of press reports on Mr. Sekanina's financial dealings followed his resignation on Monday.

Mr. Sekanina said in an interview on Thursday that he was "deeply stricken by anonymous accusations" about misuse of his influence for financial gain and of union funds for private uses.

He told the Austrian news agency that there was nothing illegal about the financing of his home in the exclusive Hietzing district, or about a car which he had bought with borrowed money.

He said he once borrowed 400,000 schillings (about \$17,000) from the union, but repaid it.

Mr. Sekanina, 58, is a member of Mr. Sinowatz's Socialist Party. He took over leadership of the Metalworkers' union in 1977.

He became construction minister in 1979. Mr. Sinowatz announced that Transport Minister Ferdinand Lacina would take over as interim construction minister.

Dogs Kill Man Near Belgrade

The Associated Press

BELGRADE — A pack of dogs attacked and killed a 54-year-old man in a Belgrade suburb near a children's park, the newspaper Novosti reported Friday.

Islamic Fundamentalists Lose in Kuwaiti Election

By Charles P. Wallace

Los Angeles Times Service

KUWAIT — Islamic fundamentalism, regarded since the Iranian revolution as a potent and growing political force throughout the Moslem world, has suffered a setback in elections for Kuwait's tiny but influential legislature.

Election returns made public on Thursday indicated that the two principal spokesmen for the fundamentalist movement in Kuwait, Qasbi Sultan and Issa Shabaneh, lost their re-election bids for seats in the National Assembly.

With 50 elected members and 15 appointed by the executive, the National Assembly is the only functioning parliament in the oil-rich Arab states that line the Gulf. Parliament's powers are limited, however, and the government closed it in 1975 for five years.

Two candidates with leanings toward Sunni Moslem fundamentalism were elected in other districts, helping to offset the losses by Mr. Sultan, a leader of the Islamic Revival Society, and Mr. Shabaneh, chief of the Social Reform Society, leading fundamentalist group.

However, the two Shiite Moslem fundamentalists were replaced by hitmen with what diplomats described as less sectarian and more moderate views.

Diplomatic analysts said the failure of the Kuwaiti fundamentalists, who scored major gains in the last election in 1981, to expand their power base in Kuwait suggested that their influence may have reached a plateau.

"Islam is now a secondary issue," said a Western diplomat who asked that he not be identified, "the perception in Kuwait society

Phnom Penh, a Capital Without Joy

By George Esper

The Associated Press

PHNOM PENH — By the 9 P.M. curfew, Phnom Penh's streets are deserted except for the few exempt foreigners who are heading home from dinner at the city's riverside restaurants.

In the shadows, Cambodian soldiers man checkpoints. Cambodians are already laying out their

sleeping mats in their shops and homes. The restaurant workers will sleep overnight at their jobs.

The darkness seems to be the harbinger of the mood of Phnom Penh's more than half-million residents, even though this capital city is making a comeback after its devastation by the Khmer Rouge regime of Pol Pot.

The Cambodians will tell you that they have many, many problems. First it was Pol Pot, whose Communist government killed hundreds of thousands of people and inflicted untold misery on the country.

Now that he is gone, driven into the mountains by Vietnamese invaders, the Cambodians say there is still little joy in their country because of the Vietnamese they distrust and see as colonialist overlords.

Vietnamese shantytowns with restaurants, cafes and merchandise stalls have sprung up on the banks of the Tonle Sap River.

Vietnamese soldiers, weapons slung over their shoulders, patrol the roads.

A young government employee in a state-run hotel said recently, "This is not my country anymore."

Another government employee said, "We have many difficulties because of the Vietnamese."

The Vietnamese invaded Cambodia on Christmas Day 1978, removing the Khmer Rouge and installing a Communist government headed by President Heng Samrin.

Cambodians are reminded daily of the atrocities of Pol Pot.

Western observers surmise that this is a campaign by the Heng Samrin government to justify the Vietnamese occupation and to keep Cambodians from switching loyalties to the Khmer Rouge and two

other non-Communist resistance groups.

One of the main tourist attractions in Phnom Penh is Tuol Sleng Museum, the museum of crime that was once a high school. Government authorities say Pol Pot turned the high school into a prison where his followers humiliated, tortured and killed thousands of Cambodians, including peasants, technicians, monks, ministers, doctors, teachers and students.

People in the streets are friendly to a visiting foreigner, in some cases, they are forthcoming about their feelings.

One woman working in a state-run store took the risk of asking for help in getting out of the country. Cambodians pass on letters to foreigners to be mailed to their relatives and friends in the United States.

Movies are a main source of entertainment. In addition, the city has a zoo which has only two elephants, a park which draws large Sunday crowds and a national stadium.

Once-elegant hotels are run-down. The Samaki, once the most popular hotel in the city, was called the Le Phnom during the war.

Now, a Cambodian woman whose husband was executed by Pol Pot troops because he worked for the Americans stands at the entrance to the hotel with her daughters and hands out a letter.

"I am very poor," the letter says. "I have two daughters. I have no money to make a living. And I have some problems in my life. I have been sick for a long time. I have not any money to buy medicine. I am sad all the time."

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ARTS / LEISURE

Gould Art Sets Record — for Pre-Sale Publicity

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — As the goods get rarer, selling campaigns get louder. Months before the sale to be held April 24 at Sotheby's in New York, the Impressionist pictures of the late Florence J. Gould began achieving a world-record level of publicity. Christie's is trying to do the same for "The Adoration of the Magi" by Andrea Mantegna.

SOUREN MELIKIAN

regna, to be sold April 19 in London. What makes the propaganda effort so striking is not just its intensity but its passive acceptance by the media.

The weeklong exhibition of the Gould pictures at the Royal Academy that ended Feb. 10 led to a spate of articles in the London press, as had been the case in New York. With the Gould name much in evidence and more than a hint of the millions of dollars in the back-

ground, not much consideration has been given to the quality of the items. The selection shown in London, now on view at La Fondation de l'Hermitage in Lausanne through March 5, hardly bears out the implicit suggestion of the auction-house spokesmen that here is a string of masterpieces.

Millions are useful for building up a collection, but not everyone is a Paul Mellon or a Norton Simon. Florence Gould started buying on a large scale in the 1950s, when the best was still available. She knew Daniel Wildenstein, the dealer who handled some of the greatest Impressionist works. She was closely acquainted with Colonel Daniel Sickles, one of the greatest collectors of rare books and autograph manuscripts, for whom the art market has few secrets. In short, she had access to the right people.

But collection is like creative work: It cannot be done by proxy. Possibly she did not mean to track down masterpieces but simply to

live against a background of paintings by Impressionist and Modern Masters just as she enjoyed the company of French writers such as André Gide and Jean Cocteau. She often acquired great names, seldom great works.

Her most important painting is probably Van Gogh's "Landscape with Rising Sun, Saint-Remy," done in 1889, a year before the artist's death. But its importance lies in the scarcity of Van Gogh works today, rather than in any magic about the painting. It does not quite manage the whirling brushwork movement nor the drama conveyed by the combination of intense color and bold composition in his most gripping work.

Gould should have been able to afford a major Monet but acquired only a very fine one, "Aubres vue de la Saie." This is a landscape done in 1888, when Monet had gone through the impact of the Pointillist movement and was gradually reverting to the first Impressionist style. The bluish-green dots of the leafy tree in the foreground and the mauve trail of houses of the distant harbor have great charm, no more.

Could bought a Gauguin from the fabulous Pont-Aven period, that just makes being one of his best. The "Paysage aux Canards," dated 1888, is a confused blur of color with an empty green patch in the top right corner. She also bought indifferent Degas pastels — a study of a woman towel-drying herself, as ungainly as they come, in one of the artist's less inspired moments; and one of three dancers, lacking both the perfect balance in the observation of movement that he could achieve and the subtle composition of his great pieces — the foreground is an empty expanse.

Her best Impressionist work *stricto sensu* (the 1889 Van Gogh belongs to a category of its own, closer to the visionary art of the Expressionists and Fauves) is perhaps a Cézanne landscape vigorously done in quick, terse brushstrokes. Gould came closest to buying a museum piece with a portrait by Toulouse-Lautrec, "La Clownesse Cha-U-Kao," painted in 1895, shows a dancer standing three quarters, her upper body slightly thrown back. There is a suggestion of pseudomanliness about the pressed lips and the clenched fists that are half stuck into her pockets; Cha-U-Kao was known to be a lesbian. Here Toulouse-Lautrec, at his most stident, has produced one of his more forceful portraits.

It is, however, among the works in a minor key that Gould seems to have made her best buys, as if there she had allowed herself to be guided by some instinct rather than famous signatures. Toulouse-Lautrec has done far greater portraits than "La Clownesse," but his sketch of a little black dog that had

been given to him by his mother is one of the finest animal portraits I have seen. Two still lifes, one of apples in a plate and one by Fantin-Latour showing four peaches, rank as minor masterpieces. So does another, a vase filled with flowers by Vuillard, unexpectedly done in sad, almost drab hues.

A very early Corot landscape done in Rome around 1826 to 1828, when the artist had just finished studying under the academic Jean-Victor Bertin, is an enchantment. The view of the San Bartolomeo Island and bridge is as unconventional as possible, and the contrast of light and shadow effects on the walls anticipate much of what was to be done two decades later. Even the unpleasant cleaning that the work seems to have undergone in fairly recent times did not kill the very delicate palette of this wonderful specimen of French landscape painting.

These are relatively small things, though, for a collector with such means at his disposal. They will not be the main target of the vast amount of money that will undoubtedly be spent in April. The quantity, the easily trotted out names, the glamour of millions with a touch of retro nostalgia, and Sotheby's admirable ton-ton beating make up an explosive cocktail that will almost certainly bring the highest total ever from a single auction — not unpleasantly so, as the beneficiary is to be French medical research.

Christie's "Adoration of the Magi" by Mantegna is a different case. A painting by Mantegna being up for sale is a sensation because nearly every work that matters by this artist sits in some museum and is unlikely to leave. The "Adoration of the Magi" must have made a deep impression when it was created — in about 1500, Christie's experts say — for there are eight other versions of this work, all considered by scholars to be of the same period rather than later copies. The provenance of the painting adds to its lure: It comes from Castle Ashby, whose fabulous collection of Greek vases was sold at Christie's in 1982. Moreover, the "Adoration" was exhibited at the Victoria and Albert Museum's "Splendors of Gonzaga" show in 1981-1982, when it was virtually rediscovered after having been inaccessible to the public since the turn of the century.

The painting, executed in tempera on linen, is not exactly in pristine condition. Not much has been done to it.

Andrew Lloyd Webber Mass

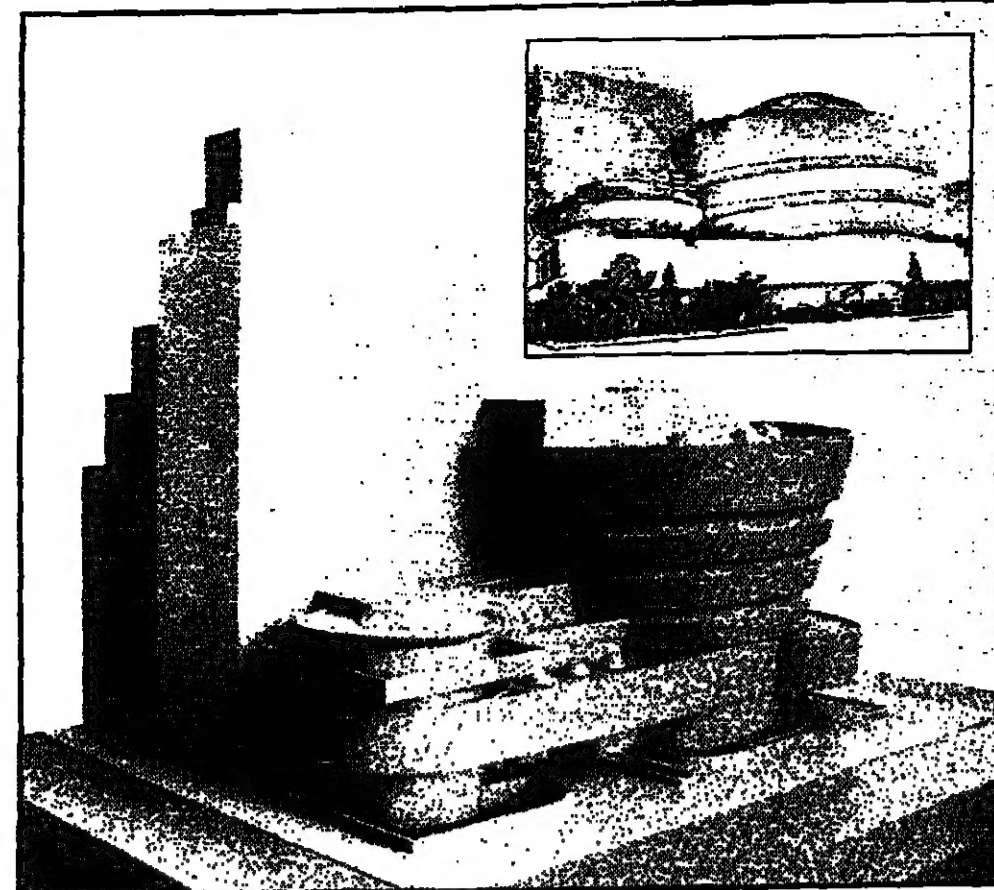
Restorer

NEW YORK — Lorin Mazzel will conduct the American Symphony Orchestra at the premiere Sunday at New York's St. Thomas Episcopal Church of Andrew Lloyd Webber's Requiem Mass.

heard, in the ecstatic concert of admiration triggered by Christie's press office's subtle campaign, about the faded colors. They require a 3,000-watt spotlight to glow again — but not for long, for such intense lighting could quickly cause irreparable damage. One can't help feeling that the canvas has been cropped; the lower half of the hand of one of the Three Wise Men, holding up a porcelain bowl, must have been visible originally.

Christie's calls this the most important Old Master picture to be auctioned since the £2.3-million Velasquez portrait of Juan de Pareja in 1970. One wonders: Sotheby's "Resurrection" by Dirk Bouts, sold in 1978 for £1.87 million and now owned by the Norton Simon Foundation, seems at least as important. It is also far better preserved. What about Christie's fabulous Poussin "Holy Family" from Chatsworth Castle, sold in 1981 for £1,650,000? It is perhaps Poussin's masterpiece — certainly one of three or four of his greatest pictures.

Memories are short. Once sold, pictures cease to be news. When the dust settles, hardly anybody will remember the unremarkable paintings of Florence Gould, and few of the Mantegna's recent admirers will continue to pay homage to the "Adoration of the Magi."



TOWER TREND — First the Museum of Modern Art, now the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum. The latter is seeking city approval to build a \$12-million, 11-story addition to its Frank Lloyd Wright building, but for its own use, unlike MOMA's income-producing Museum Tower. Inset is a Wright drawing envisioning a similar, slightly smaller tower.

London Exhibitions Focus on the Work of Women

By Max Wykes-Joyce

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — At the Slade School of Art in the first decade of this century it became the custom for women students to be called only by their surnames in an attempt to treat them on a level with the males. On the other hand, from the very outset of the Royal Academy of Arts, this was not a problem; women were admitted as equals.

Angelica Kauffman and Mary Moser being among the 33 Founder Members in 1768. The Royal Academy's attitude has triumphed and is currently typified by a retrospective show of sculpture by Dame Elisabeth Frink at the academy. She is now one of seven women full members, with two additional women associates.

The exhibition consists of more than 120 works, mostly bronze figures. The earlier pieces depict the aggressive male — human, animal or bird; the more recent works depict the gentle male in the form of what Frink calls "tribute heads" — "a tribute to all people who have died or suffered for their beliefs, stripped of everything but their human course."

When she was at Chelsea School of Art from 1949 to 1953, Frink was among the prizewinners in the international competition for a "Monument to the Unknown Political Prisoner." From those successful students days, she has remained faithful to the figurative ideal, unmoved by the fashion for abstraction in the 1950s and '60s.

"Elisabeth Frink, Sculpture," Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W1, to March 24.

Lillian Delevoyras has a considerable reputation as a textile designer. It is the sense of color and composition required in her show of recent paintings at the Paton Gallery, she often reverts to self-portraiture in her larger works, portraying herself at particularly magical moments in her everyday life, such as "Summer Shoes" — herself trying on footwear in a Cornish shoe store — and a number of serene self-portraits with Windsor and Newton, her two cats named after the artists' color suppliers.

She has a somber sense of color occasionally enlivened with a speck of great brightness, and a predilection for angular shapes. This is work in the best tradition of poetic realism.

"Mary Mabbitt," Paton Gallery, 2 Langley Court, Long Acre, WC2, to March 2 (closed Mondays).

Lindsay Bartholomew is in the best tradition of British watercolor painting in her latest show, "Recent Watercolors," at the Thackeray Gallery. As so many of her famous forebears, she is at her best as a landscapist. Her specialties are the Scottish counties of Argyll and Perthshire, where she passes much of her time.

"Watercolors by Lindsay Bartholomew," Thackeray Gallery, 18 Thackeray Street, Kensington Square, W8, to March 1.

Sylvia Edwards, Boston-born and Massachusetts-trained, has long had an excellent reputation as a landscape painter, a draftsman, and an elegant fantasist. She has now dropped her married name of Golestan to avoid confusion



Elisabeth Frink amid some of her sculptures.

with her daughter, Shirin Golestan, trained in Pennsylvania and Florence, with whom she now shares a show at the Christopher Hull Gallery.

"Natalie d'Arbeloff: Artist's Editions/Bookworks," Bertram Rota, 30 & 31 Long Acre, WC2, to March 3.

Mary Mabbitt, a graduate of the Royal Academy Schools, is a realist painter of figures. In her show of recent paintings at the Paton Gallery, she often reverts to self-portraiture in her larger works, portraying herself at particularly magical moments in her everyday life, such as "Summer Shoes" — herself trying on footwear in a Cornish shoe store — and a number of serene self-portraits with Windsor and Newton, her two cats named after the artists' color suppliers.

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travel — Spain, Hong Kong, Canada, the West Indies and Wales, most of which are represented in this show of recent work at the Upstairs Gallery.

"Jane Corbelli," the Upstairs Gallery, Royal Academy, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W1, to March 2.

Greek myths are the inspiration of Sandra Buckett's recent paintings at the Art Show. This is her first one-woman show since leaving the Slade School of Art last summer. It is notably impressive, especially her handling of paint, as in "Bacchus My Brother," an image conceived on a vast scale.

"Sandra Buckett," Art Show, 23 Jordan Place, Fulham Broadway, SW6, to March 1 (closed Saturdays, but open Sundays 11 A.M. to 3 P.M.).

Mike Cuddihy and Helen Chadwick share the main gallery at the Riverside Studios. In separate but related exhibitions, they seek to come to terms with their own personal histories.

Mike Cuddihy in "Rock, Season, Paper" draws outlines of her body on wallpaper; she intersperses the outlines with portrayals of other images of persons and things, and these all come together to set an emotional ambience.

In "Ego Geometria Sum," Helen Chadwick imprints on geometrical plywood forms photographic images of her body and remembered objects symbolic of her growth, development, and change from childhood to the present. These are augmented with a series of photographs made in collaboration with Mark Pilkington; the photos are of the artist "manipulating" (with various degrees of difficulty) these forms from her past.

In the foyer of the gallery, in an exhibition called "Chimères," which has been financed by the Association Française d'Action Artistique, Annette Messager has created a series of human figures from distorted, cut-up and overpainted photographs of the human form. Not for nothing does the artist say, "I feel like a Queen of the Night."

"Mike Cuddihy/Helen Chadwick/Annette Messager," Riverside Studios, Crisp Road, Hammersmith, W6, to March 9.

New Magazine About English

The Associated Press

LONDON — English is becoming an international commodity, like oil and the microchip, according to English Today, a new magazine about the use of English.

English Today's first issue estimates that 1.4 billion of the world's 4.6 billion people speak English fluently or speak some English. Adding those who have some awareness of English in speaking, listening, reading or writing, the number may be 2 billion, it said.

Cambridge University Press has announced that it will publish the magazine four times a year.

"English is in just about everything the human race does, and it is developing and diversifying in all directions," said the magazine's editor, Tom McArthur. "It is becoming very difficult to claim that English around the world is still simply one language any more. So it needs a review, just as science,

computers and other vitally important matters need their reviews."

McArthur, 46, a Glasgow-born lexicographer who has taught English in Bombay and Quebec, said the journal would be the first to bring foreign and native users of English together.

The first issue includes a gazetteer of "history, usage, fact, fashion and fallacy" in terms such as "American," "Anglo" and "Australian"; definitions of important Islamic names and words; and a computerized glossary.

McArthur said the journal Verbatim, written and published by Lawrence Urdang in Connecticut, was not really a competitor "because that's for word buffs."

"We will have things that interest the word buff, but we are really a clearinghouse for news about English," he said, adding that Mr. Urdang, a lexicographer, would be writing for English Today.

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DOONESBURY



Armenian Painter Odysseus

By Michael C...

PARIS — An Armenian painter of the 20th century, Odysseus, has been given a retrospective exhibition at the Grand Palais in Paris.

Odysseus, whose real name was Odysseus, was born in 1904 in the village of Odessa, in the Caucasus region of the Soviet Union.

He studied at the Odessa School of Art and then moved to Paris in 1924, where he became a member of the Surrealist movement.

Odysseus's work is characterized by its bold, expressive lines and its use of a rich, vibrant color palette.

His paintings often depict scenes of everyday life, but with a surreal twist that challenges the viewer's perception of reality.

Odysseus's work has been exhibited in numerous galleries and museums around the world, and he is considered one of the most important Armenian painters of the 20th century.

His retrospective exhibition at the Grand Palais is a testament to his enduring legacy and the impact of his art on the world of painting.

The exhibition will run from March 1 to March 15, 1985, and is open to the public from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Tickets are available at the entrance to the Grand Palais, and the exhibition is free of charge.

For more information, please contact the Grand Palais at 01 47 37 70 00.

The Grand Palais is located at Avenue des Champs-Élysées, 8th arrondissement, Paris.

Odysseus's work is a testament to the power of art to challenge and inspire.

His bold, expressive lines and vibrant colors are a testament to his unique vision and talent.

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Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1984

WALL STREET WATCH

Dean Witter's Mendelson Likes Contrarian Signs

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

Back when the bull market was snoring and pawing the ground, not everybody was convinced that investors were still in for a rip-roaring ride. Last May, John A. Mendelson, who now heads Dean Witter's market-analysis group, said that Wall Street looked tired and that the first leg of the bull market had ended. A long "intermission" was needed, he said, before stocks could resume a broad advance.

Wall Street's reaction was "shut up and deal." In fact, the market did continue to surge for another month. But in June, the more speculative issues topped out and the blue chips supported the averages, masking a decline that has buried even the last six weeks.

In another recommendation that seems better with time, he advocated selling IBM at \$134 a share in October at the stock's peak. But he also erred on the side of caution, recommending gold stocks for a period last fall.

"Things are looking better for Wall Street now," said Mr. Mendelson, who reinforced his reputation by remaining unconvinced when the market rallied sharply for a few days in early January. "The intermission isn't over yet but there are encouraging signs, the best since last spring."

Apart from a better bond market, what looks good to technicians such as him, however, are the contrarian indicators that look just terrible to most investors. For example, his net-volume figures of stock purchases and sales — "which show how fast people want to get in or out of the market" — are indicating "more aggressive" selling.

Moreover, he thinks that Wall Street is now at an "intellectual low," in which the rationale is being built up on why stocks are taking such a beating. What the market needs to bottom out, he said, is an "emotional low," when "fear of further losses" is the dominant theme.

His hunch is that it may come at the 1,100 to 1,050 range on the Dow average, a level "not more than a few months ahead, and it could be weeks or days away."

When the market does turn, Mr. Mendelson expects a very broad advance, because "Wall Street has been correcting itself in basically every sector."

Value Line argues that interest rates are not the right place to look for clues about the stock market's future behavior, maintaining that "the recent slide in stock prices is out of all proportion with events occurring in the money markets."

Interest rates are remaining remarkably stable, the investment advisory service says, with the Federal Reserve holding the discount rate steady at 8.5 percent for over a year — the first time since 1969-70.

Value Line, whose stock recommendation of the week is Philip Morris, blames increased worry about the economy's capacity for growth for Wall Street's decline.

Goldman Sachs interprets the pullback as caused by investors trying to raise cash reserves, a phenomenon stimulated by increasing concern on the way that stocks are reacting to earnings reports.

The firm wants to see before calling a market bottom are cash reserves rising substantially, an improved bond market and "most importantly, stocks acting better in response to good and bad earnings — for example, dropping a small fraction when earnings are only modestly short of expectations."

On the bright side, Leon G. Cooperman and Steven G. Einhorn of Goldman Sachs' investment-policy committee make these points:

• A Dow decline to 1,100 would represent a 15 percent drop from the peak, not unusual in the context of a bull market correction.

• Although the firm was scratching for attractive stocks three and six months ago, Goldman Sachs is encouraged by what it believes to be an increasing number of "cheap" stocks that it is willing to buy.

Nevertheless, they think that the market's upward potential "will be contained by the highs of early 1984 until both investor liquidity and confidence are rebuilt; we continue to believe 1984 will be a year where returns on cash beat the stock market."

Jean de Jonghe d'Ardoye, senior investment analyst in charge of North American markets at Société Générale de Banque in Brussels, Belgium's largest bank, said Wall Street's downturn is (Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

N.Y. Stocks Are Mixed; Volume Up

United Press International

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange was mixed late Wednesday, with Wall Street trying to break out of a six-week slide that had carried averages to a 10-month low.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down 5 points at the outset, was ahead 0.74 to 1,140.07 an hour before the close. It dropped 9.53 to 1,139.34 Tuesday, the lowest level since it finished at 1,124.71 on April 8, 1983. The average, which lost 6.07 Friday, had skidded 34.50 the previous four sessions and 147.33 since the first week in January.

Declines led advances by about 8 to 6. Turnover was about 75.4 million shares, up from the 59.4 million that traded in the last week Tuesday, the second slowest session of the year.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysis said the recent slowdown in selling intensity indicated that the market might be getting close to a bottom to the slide that began after the first week in January.

"The only thing that has happened is that traders have stopped selling," said Dudley Eppel of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette. "We are in a mini-rally and the question is whether it can hold. The way selling has dried up, it could but there is no surge of buying."

Mr. Eppel added, however, that if an attempt at a rally fails, "we could see another debacle soon."

"I think institutions are ready to begin buying," said Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. "They're just waiting for someone to start it off."

Analysts said many investors stayed on the sidelines this session to wait until President Ronald Reagan's speech Wednesday night.

Investors were also believed to be watching as Democrats and Republicans tried to get together to work on the cuts in the huge federal budget deficit that experts say has kept interest rates high.

General Telephone & Electronics was one of the most active issues with a block of 818,000 shares at 35 1/4.

AT&T was active. Immos Ltd. of England, a semiconductor company, has rejected a \$65 million AT&T takeover bid.

Continental Illinois was high on the list with a block of 981,000 shares trading at 19.

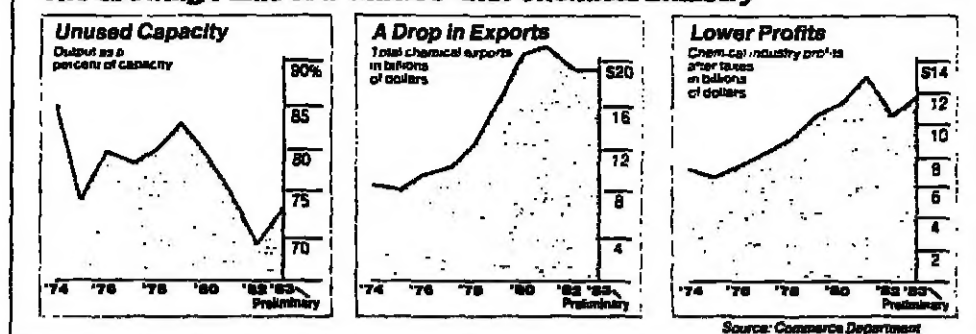
Gulf Oil was sharply higher and Mesa Petroleum was active. Mesa officials and their associates announced plans to offer \$65 a share for 13.5 million Gulf shares. Gulf bid to take over Mesa.

Chrysler, which offered \$206 million of commercial paper in Europe, was active and lower most of the day. General Motors and Ford also were active.

Baxter-Travenol was active and lower. The stock fell 1 1/2 Tuesday after the company, which raised its dividend, said it expected lower first-quarter earnings.

Beatrice Foods, which lost 1 1/4 Tuesday after jumping 4 1/4 last week, was lower in active trading. Nestlé SA of Switzerland on Friday denied reports that it was preparing to make a bid.

The Growing Pains of a 'Mature' U.S. Chemical Industry



U.S. Chemical Firms Are Struggling To Adjust to Foreign Competition

By Steven Greenhouse

NEW YORK — It happened in steel, it happened in copper and now it is starting to happen in basic petrochemicals.

A once-thriving U.S. industry reaches maturity while still young. Then producers in developing countries, which often have lower costs for raw materials and labor, build new plants. That floods the world with excess capacity and forces many manufacturers in the developed nations to close their higher-cost operations.

The same pattern is developing in the petrochemical industry. It has resulted in a shakeout among U.S. makers of basic petrochemicals such as methane and ethylene, which are used as building blocks for more sophisticated chemicals.

Basic petrochemicals, also known as bulk or commodity petrochemicals, are key components of everything from polyester to plastic bags, from styrofoam to antifreeze. In the United States, basic petrochemicals account for about 45 percent of total chemical industry sales, which totaled \$189 billion in 1983.

Accompanying the shift away from commodity petrochemicals is a move by U.S. chemical companies toward specialty chemicals — higher value-added chemicals that have specific uses and are often geared to specific users.

"The bloom is off the rose in petrochemicals," said Charles H. Kline, head of a chemical consulting company based in Fairfield, New Jersey. "It's the classic old shakeout when an industry matures."

Monsanto Co. has stopped producing several basic petrochemicals, and Clues Service has moved out of petrochemicals altogether.

Analysts predict that there will be more dropouts from the high-tonnage, commodity petrochemical sector, which is led by such giants as Du Pont Co., Dow Chemical Co., Union Carbide Corp. and Celanese Corp. The roster of major producers of basic petrochemicals also includes Exxon Corp. and Shell Oil Co.

For instance, more than 30 companies now produce ethylene glycol, a key ingredient in fibers and antifreeze, but Mr. Kline predicts that by 1990 there will be fewer than 10.

During their years of record profits in the 1970s, U.S. chemical makers — seeing no end to the growth of demand — eagerly added new petrochemical capacity.

This eagerness to expand has come back to haunt the industry, however, because worldwide demand has fallen far short of expectations and developing countries such as Mexico, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have built large, efficient petrochemical operations that exploit their inexpensive and ample supply of raw material. In addition, Canada's Alberta, with its plentiful supply of natural gas, is busy adding petrochemical plants.

All told, these additions will raise worldwide capacity by almost 10 percent. Already they have helped push down the capacity utilization rate of some U.S. petrochemical operations to less than 70 percent.

"The oil-producing countries are doing what producers of raw materials always do," said Mr. Kline. "They don't want to just sell raw materials. They want to upgrade them, add more value to them and make more money from them."

According to Myron T. Foveaux, an economist with the Chemical Manufacturers Association, natural gas (Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

Mesa Attempting To Raise Stake In Gulf to 21.3%

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Mesa Petroleum Co. said Wednesday that it and a group of co-investors will make an \$877.5-million public offer for 13.5 million shares of Gulf Oil Corp.

Mesa said the offer will be part of an overall plan for eventually gaining control of Gulf, which is the fifth-largest U.S. oil company. As part of that strategy, the investor group said it would challenge the Gulf board by proposing its own slate of nominees at Gulf's shareholder meeting in May.

The Mesa group, which already owns 21.7 million Gulf shares, would increase its stake to 21.3 percent of the 165 million Gulf shares outstanding if the new offer succeeded.

At Gulf headquarters in Pittsburgh, a company spokesman, Keith Anderson, said that Gulf "has no response at this time" to the announcement by Mesa. Just last week, Gulf announced its "firm opposition" to any move aimed at taking over Gulf.

Mesa, which is based in Amarillo, Texas, also said it would raise \$300 million by selling newly issued securities to Penn Central Corp. If the Mesa group succeeded in eventually gaining control of Gulf, Penn Central would have a right of first refusal in connection with the sale of certain Gulf assets, Mesa said. Penn Central is a diversified energy company with interests in oil exploration.

The group has suggested it might dismantle Gulf by selling off most of its assets if it gained a controlling interest in the company.

The Mesa announcement continues a long battle between Gulf management and T. Boone Pickens Jr., the Mesa chairman who heads the investor group. Last December, Gulf defeated Mr. Pickens in a proxy fight to move Gulf's corporate charter from Pennsylvania to Delaware, a move designed to complicate any effort by Mr. Pickens to oust the Gulf board.

The Pickens group has been trying for months to pressure Gulf into spinning off about one-half of its domestic oil and natural gas reserves to shareholders in the form of a trust, Gulf management, which opposes the idea, recently filed suit in an attempt to prohibit the Pickens group from buying more shares of Gulf stock.

In its announcement Wednesday, Mesa said the tender offer for 13.5 million Gulf shares would be at \$65 a share. Gulf stock closed Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$52.625 a share.

Mesa also said the investor group would reserve the right to purchase more than 13.5 million shares if more than the target number were validly offered by Gulf shareholders. Mesa noted, however, that any purchase of more than 13.5 million shares would require

Statistics Index	
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NYSE prices	P.11
Commodity prices	P.11
Currency rates	P.11
Interest rates	P.11
Market summary	P.11
OTC stock	P.11
Other markets	P.11

Renault Seeks To Eliminate 3,500 Jobs

The Associated Press

PARIS — Renault, the state-owned automaker, said Wednesday that it will seek government authorization to offer early retirement to 3,500 of its 160,000 car workers to help trim labor costs.

Union officials, however, reacted by saying they would demand that new workers be hired to replace anyone who retires.

Renault's plan is similar to a job-reduction plan announced recently at Peugeot, the privately-held auto group.

A Renault spokesman said the job cuts would be voluntary and would involve workers at its Paris headquarters and at suburban plants and research centers. He said the company did not intend to lay off any workers "the way things stand at the moment."

Union officials said the automaker also planned to announce a proposal to trim 3,750 jobs from the work force of 27,000 at its truck-building division, Renault Vehicules Industriels.

Jacques Guillet, a representative of the General Confederation of Labor, the Communist-led labor union, said his organization was demanding 3,500 hirings to compensate for the planned early retirements.

"There is no overemployment at Renault," he said.

Unions will have a chance to respond to the proposed job cuts with management at a meeting of Renault's labor-management committee next month.

Renault is expected to report a 1983 loss of almost 2 billion francs (about \$340 million) last year, compared with a loss of about 1.3 billion francs in 1982. The truck division alone will account for about 1.8 billion francs of the 1983 loss, analysts estimate.

Peugeot said recently that it would trim the work force of its Talbot division by about 6,000.

West German Cabinet Approves Money for Development of Airbus

Reuters

BONN — The West German cabinet agreed Wednesday to aid efforts to develop a new version of the European Airbus, leaving the size of the British contribution to the four-nation project as the only element still in doubt.

The Economics Ministry said the cabinet agreed to provide 1.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$560 million) in interest-free aid, equal to 90 percent of West Germany's share of the development costs of the short- and medium-haul A-320 Airbus.

The move will allow Airbus Industrie, a consortium made up of France, West Germany, Britain and Spain, to start building the A-320 as soon as Britain decides whether to allocate funds to the project, State Secretary Martin Gruener told reporters.

The U.K. government is expected to announce soon its response to British Aerospace's request for two-thirds of the £640 million (\$930 million) total British contribution.

Mr. Gruener, who is in charge of coordinating West German Airbus policy, said that "the indications

are" that Britain will support the project.

If the British prove unwilling to provide backing, Airbus executives have said the project would still go ahead with additional French and West German funds.

The 150-seater, twin-jet A-320 is scheduled to go on the market in 1988. Airbus Industrie says it will be more fuel-efficient than the competing 737-300 model made by its major rival, Boeing Corp. of the United States.

Mr. Gruener said the Airbus consortium has 51 firm orders for the A-320 and options on another 45 so far. Airlines are expected to need about 3,400 short- and medium-range planes starting in 1988 when they begin replacing old models.

Airbus Industrie already builds the larger widebody A-300 and A-310 versions. Broadening its fleet with the single-aisle A-320 should increase sales of all its models, Mr. Gruener said.

The consortium includes France's state-owned Aerospatiale, Deutsche Airbus of West Germany, British Aerospace and Spain's government-owned Casa. The planes are assembled at Airbus Industrie's headquarters in Toulouse, France.

Deutsche Airbus, wholly-owned by West Germany's largest aerospace company, Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm, is to build most of the A-320's fuselage and vertical tail assembly.

Mr. Gruener said Deutsche Airbus will receive the 1.5 billion DM by 1990 and will not have to repay the money until A-320 sales have covered its development costs.

Directors Clear Way For Reuters Offering

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The board of Reuters Ltd. said Wednesday that it had approved a controversial restructuring of the company to permit the sale of shares to the public.

The restructuring will allow the newspaper to raise money to repurchase shares held by its shareholders while retaining control of the company, which provides news and financial data services.

A senior Reuters official said the sale probably would come in mid-May. Analysis has estimated the company's total value at £1 billion (\$1.45 billion). The board did not specify what proportion of the company would be sold. But at least 25 percent of the shares will remain with newspapers in Britain, Ireland, Australia and New Zealand.

Reuters said the new structure would prevent control of the company from passing to "any one interest group or faction" and would protect the news service's integrity and independence.

The statement appeared partly aimed at allaying fears that public ownership would compromise the company's general news service. While that business is unprofitable, the fast growth of electronic financial-information services has produced huge profit increases for Reuters in recent years. Some journalists and politicians worry that new owners will be less devoted to preserving the unprofitable parts of Reuters.

To limit such pressures, Reuters plans to issue special shares to its present owners, providing them with enough voting rights to overrule the new shareholders.

Many big institutional investors object to being second-class shareholders in terms of voting rights. Such objections are likely to prevent the Reuters shares from being sold at the highest possible price, analysts say.

Michael Nelson, general manager of Reuters, acknowledged that some investors would oppose the arrangement. But, he added, "We are determined to maintain control by the press."

Reuters is due to report its 1983 results in mid-March. For 1982, the company reported after-tax profit of £33.4 million on revenue of £179 million.

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on February 20, 1984: U.S. \$126.01.

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

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	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change
DorGas	27,218	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/4
EchEa n	27,076	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1/4
DomP	27,076	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	+ 1/4
WmPac	26,611	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/4
KyPh a	17,325	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	+ 1/4
WmPac	15,258	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/4
MFNat	15,258	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/4
Cyprus	15,258	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/4
Chv a	15,258	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/4
SwInt n	15,258	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/4

	Previous	Close	Today
High	Low	24,21	24,21
235.25	234.10	24.21	24.21

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Qual. Chge										12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Qual. Chge										12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Qual. Chge										12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Qual. Chge									

(Continued on Page 10)

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

ASEA Reports '83 Profit Rose 55%

Juris Kaza
International Herald Tribune
STOCKHOLM — ASEA AB, the Swedish power-engineering, electrical and heavy industrial group, reported that its 1983 profit before taxes and appropriations increased 55 percent to 2.02 billion kronor (about \$256 million) from 1.3 billion in 1982.

In a preliminary annual report, ASEA said it was raising its dividend to six kronor per share from five kronor, and it forecast that 1984 earnings would improve, "although the rate of improvement in earnings is expected to be distinctly lower."

ASEA's sales rose to 30.23 billion kronor from 25.78 billion kronor in 1982, while order inflow totaled 27.26 billion kronor, up only slightly from 26.69 billion kronor in 1982. Return on total capital increased to 19.7 percent from 17.2 percent in 1982.

The company explained that the number of very large orders had dropped noticeably during the year, while small and medium-sized orders increased. Excluding orders for more than 100 million

kronor, as well as orders to Fläkt AB, the air-processing and environmental-control subsidiary, order inflow was up 20 percent, according to ASEA.

Cerry Nordberg, a partner in New York's Reinheimer Nordberg Inc., a research and brokerage firm specializing in Scandinavian markets, said he thought ASEA was being very modest in its 1984 earnings forecast. "We're thinking of them doing at least \$8 per share," noting that for American investors, ASEA had reported its net income per share as \$5.51 in 1983.

Mr. Nordberg said the improvement in ASEA's profit would come largely from the upturn in world economies and increase investment in the company's areas of specialization, such as long-range, high-voltage power transmission, public transportation, and industrial automation. "They have gone as far as they can in rationalization of current ASEA businesses," he said.

Mr. Nordberg said that a possible future source of earnings improvement from internal measures was Fläkt, a majority-held subsidiary that recently reported that its 1983 pre-tax earnings fell 11 per-

cent to 184 million kronor. Fläkt's sales rose 9 percent to 7.63 billion kronor.

Analysts regard Fläkt as having good market potential with such products as energy-recycling flue gas systems for industry, automated industrial painting equipment, and systems for conversion of power plants to alternative fuels.

"There is a very interesting potential to see the contribution from Fläkt rise," Mr. Nordberg remarked. "They have put in some ASEA managers in the past few months and they are imposing better controls."

According to Mr. Nordberg, the only threat to ASEA's continued rapid earnings and sales growth, could be changes in the foreign-exchange area. "If, in fact, the Swedish krona becomes stronger or there is a revaluation of the krona, it would have a negative effect," he said.

Ian Jacobson, an analyst at London's E.B. Savory Mill, a brokerage specializing in Scandinavian shares, remarked, "I don't think the [weaker] dollar will have that much of a negative effect."

Timex Abandons Effort to Market Home Computer

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Timex Corp., after watching sales of its inexpensive home computers dwindle to virtually nothing over the last year, has officially abandoned its effort.

But because Timex, which is based in Middlebury, Connecticut, is privately held, it could not be determined how much the company lost in the venture. Timex was the third company to be driven out of the business by a price war that led to industry losses of more than \$1 billion last year. The other two are Texas Instruments and Mattel Inc.

Timex is believed to have stopped manufacturing its Timex 1000 and a successor model, the Timex 1500, last summer. In a statement Tuesday, C.M. Jacobi, vice president of marketing and sales, said: "We believe instability in the market will cause the value of inventories to decline, making it difficult for these conditions will strain trade relations between manufacturers and retailers, a relationship which the company values very highly."

However, Mr. Jacobi said the company will continue to honor consumer warranties and perform repairs, as well as supply parts to other companies in the computer industry.

U.S. Chemical Firms Struggling to Adjust

(Continued from Page 7)
 stocks in these countries often cost one-sixth as much as those in the United States. He said that such an advantage would enable Alberta, for example, to deliver methanol to the Gulf Coast of the U.S. producer price.

New competitors with low-cost feedstocks are not the only problem for the U.S. petrochemical companies, however. Executives here complain that the international strength of the dollar, up more than 60 percent since 1980 in relation to several foreign currencies, is squeezing the U.S. industry.

And deregulation of the price of natural gas, a vital raw material, has gone far to eliminate one of the U.S. industry's big advantages.

"In the 1970s the U.S. had a 30 to 40 percent advantage over Europe in raw materials costs," said Adamantia K.S. Raman, an analyst with the First Boston Corp. "Now, largely because of the decontrol of natural gas prices, there is only a single-digit percentage advantage."

As a result of the strengthening dollar, the weakening advantage in raw materials and the building of plants in developing countries, the American chemical industry's exports, which doubled from \$10.8 billion in 1977 to \$21.2 billion in 1981, dropped to \$19.9 billion last year.

The international position of the U.S. industry "has deteriorated quite seriously since 1981," said A. Nicholas Filippello, chief economist for Monsanto. "I really don't expect the trend to be reversed by any substantial measure in the near future."

Yet the crisis in petrochemicals has another important cause: The industry, in a sense, has done its job too well.

Ronald M. Whitfield, an analyst with Data Resources Inc., said: "The petrochemical business makes materials used to displace natural materials: wood, glass, cot-

ton, steel. But you can only substitute so far. We've really saturated many traditional markets. The new growth markets such as electronics and biotechnology just don't have the same volume."

In addition, imports by the United States of so many textiles, automobiles and other goods that use an abundance of chemicals have cut into the domestic industry's growth.

These factors help explain why the petrochemical industry, which once grew almost twice as fast as the U.S. economy, now grows only slightly faster. They also explain why analysts say petrochemical prices will rise at just half the overall rate of inflation.

"The long-range view is the U.S. won't get out of petrochemicals, but they will be downplayed with little expansion in that area," Mr. Foveaux remarked.

The strategy of the domestic industry is not only to slash capacity in basic petrochemicals but also to rely more on sophisticated specialty chemicals that are still beyond the technology of many developing countries.

Specialty chemicals include products for controlling algae growth in water-cooling towers, acids for etching, anti-corrosion agents and chemicals used in making semiconductors. These high value-added chemicals, unlike basic petrochemicals, are relatively immune to commodity cycles. Also they often represent an item of only small cost to the customer.

Specialty chemicals are not the only direction in which chemical companies are moving. Some companies are trying to develop advanced materials, such as conductive plastics to replace copper in wire or new highly magnetic chemicals. Other chemical companies, such as Du Pont and Dow, are getting more involved in pharmaceuticals. And a few, notably Du Pont and Monsanto, are investing heavily in biotechnology research.

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Charter to Spin Off Insurance Subsidiary

By Michael Blumstein
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Charter Co. plans to spin off its insurance subsidiary to stockholders in an attempt to reduce investor confusion about its two businesses.

The parent company will take the name of a subsidiary, Charter Oil Co., the announcement Tuesday said. Stockholders will receive a tax-free distribution of the common shares of what is now the insurance subsidiary, which will become Charter Financial Co. The same management is to continue to run both companies.

Raymond K. Mason, chairman and chief executive, said in an interview that separating the businesses should offset some of the negative publicity that both have suffered recently.

Charter's oil refining and marketing business has been in a slump with the rest of the industry.

Then, in the wake of publicity about weakness in the oil business, Charter's insurance business took a nose dive when Dean Winter Reynolds Inc. and Merrill Lynch & Co. curtailed marketing of a primary product, the single-premium deferred annuity.

Charter, which had 16.6 million shares outstanding at the end of 1983, said it intends to declare as a dividend one share in the financial company for every existing share. Dividends on the old shares would then probably be cut in half, to 12 1/2 cents. The financial company would be a "growth company" that would not pay dividends to start, said Mr. Mason, who controls about 18 percent of Charter's stock outstanding.

Of the company's \$1.82 billion in assets, about \$129 million will go to the financial company, Mr. Mason said.

Charter, which is based in Jacksonville, Florida, had been considered a leading growth stock in 1979, when its shares hit \$50 and its oil refining and marketing businesses were profitable. By last year, however, refining had become one of the oil industry's worst segments, and Charter's profits had fallen sharply. Its stock tumbled, too, trading last year between \$8 and \$13.75. It has been trading recently around \$11.

The company, a major distribu-

tor of fuel in New England, has said it is now shifting its emphasis from refining oil to marketing products.

Charter also announced its fourth-quarter earnings Tuesday. It said net income was \$14.9 million, or 63 cents a share, on revenue of \$1.58 billion, up from \$6.2 million,

or 18 cents a share, on revenue of \$1.23 billion a year earlier. For the full year, net income rose to \$61.7 million, or \$2.35 a share, on revenue of \$5.66 billion, from \$35.3 million, or \$1.04 a share, in 1982 on revenue of \$4.02 billion.

The company tied the profits jump to gains on its investments.

COMPANY NOTES

Broken Hill Proprietary Ltd., the Australian mining giant, was adjudged until Thursday in the Supreme Court of Victoria, a BHP spokesman said. BHP, the Australian industrial conglomerate, is seeking an injunction to prevent Bell from registering any acceptance for its tender offer for 16 million BHP shares until it supplies information on its financial position to BHP shareholders.

Chrysler Corp.'s subsidiary, Chrysler Financial Corp., is issuing \$206 million in six-month commercial paper in Europe, the issuing agent, European Banking Co. Ltd., said. It was Chrysler's first European borrowing since its debt was restructured in May 1980. Priced at a discount, the notes give proceeds of \$195.6 million and effectively yield one-half percentage point over London Eurodollar rates.

Dresdner Bank AG has set up a holding company for 10 percent of the shares of Bayerische Motoren-Werke AG, the automaker, to take advantage of new tax benefits, the bank said. Dresdner owns 50 percent of the new holding company, called GFA-Gesellschaft für Automobilwerke MBH. The other 50 percent is held by various domestic institutional investors.

Eagle Computer Inc., which makes a personal computer compatible with those made by International Business Machines Corp., has announced an agreement to a permanent injunction that ends an IBM copyright infringement lawsuit. Corona Data Systems Inc. and IBM reached a similar agreement last month, in the same California court. In its suit against Eagle, IBM charged that Eagle's entire line of 16-bit computers violated its copyright on a program.

Enka Holding BV, a Turkish contractor and industrial company, has agreed to sign a \$100-million

syndicated loan Saturday in Istanbul. Enka said the three-year standby credit, managed by American Express International Banking Corp., would be used by three companies in the Enka group.

Fujitsu Ltd. said it has developed the world's fastest one-kilobit static random access memory chip, from which information can be extracted at a speed of 0.9 billionth of a second. The chip was developed under a project sponsored by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry to manufacture supercomputers. Fujitsu said.

Inchcape BHD has announced the formation of a Singapore-based insurance brokerage venture with Bain Dawes PLC, a British brokerage house. The new company, Austral Pacific Insurance Brokers PTE Ltd., will have an authorized capital of 500,000 Singapore dollars (\$235,000) and an issued capital of 250,000 dollars. Bain Dawes/International Holdings Ltd. will control 51 percent of the new company, and Inchcape, the Singapore-based financial house, will hold the remainder.

Marsh & McLennan Inc. said it has completed a merger with the Henrijean group in Belgium, through direct and indirect subsidiaries. Marsh & McLennan, the New York-based insurance group, had previously owned 63 percent of Henrijean, considered the largest insurance broker in Belgium.

Marubeni Corp., a Japanese oil refining group, has announced the renewal of a direct-deal import contract with the National Iranian Oil Co. for about 20,000 barrels per day of Iranian crude oil. The agreement, which runs for the nine months that began last Jan. 1, is one of four it has with the Iranian concern that provide it with about 70,000 barrels per day.

Mitel Corp. has won a contract

valued at least 44 million Canadian dollars (\$35.2 million) to supply telecommunications equipment to British Telecom, the Canadian group said. Shipping begins immediately, Mitel said, adding that the contract extends to the end of March 1985.

Rice Co. will make an 8-for-100 bonus issue on May 21 to shareholders registered on March 31, to repay premiums on a 20-billion-yen capital increase last October. The bonus issue will raise the Japanese equity equipment manufacturer's capital to \$87.41 million, compared with \$58.71 million shares worth 17.94 billion yen.

Security Pacific Corp.'s subsidiary, Security Pacific Leasing Corp., said it has established a subsidiary in Singapore called Security Pacific Leasing Singapore PTE Ltd.

ADVERTISEMENT

CITY INVESTING COMPANY (CIC)

The undersigned announces that as from 24th February 1984 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. rep. no. 41 of the CIC's City Investing Company, each repr. 10 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 11.82 net (div. per record-date 3.1.1984: gross \$ - AS pub.) after deduction of 15% USA-tax = \$ - 6750 = Dfls. 2.09 per CIDR.

Div. rep. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax = \$ - 6750 = Dfls. 2.09 with Dfls. 9.73 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 10th February, 1984.

New Issue
 February 23, 1984

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK Luxembourg

DM 250,000,000
8% Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1984/1994

Offering Price: 100%
 Interest: 8% p.a., payable annually on March 1
 Maturity: March 1, 1994
 Listing: Frankfurt am Main, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg and München

Deutsche Bank
 Aktiengesellschaft

Commerzbank
 Aktiengesellschaft

Baden-Württembergische Bank
 Aktiengesellschaft
 Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
 Aktiengesellschaft
 Joh. Benenbergh, Gossler & Co.

Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann
 Deutsche Girozentrale
 Deutsche Kommunalbank
 Hamburgische Landesbank
 Girozentrale
 Bankhaus Hermann Lampe
 Kommanditgesellschaft
 Merck, Finck & Co.

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.

Trinkaus & Burkhart

Badische Kommunale Landesbank
 Girozentrale
 Bayerische Landesbank
 Girozentrale

Berliner Bank
 Aktiengesellschaft
 Richard Daus & Co., Bankiers
 DG Bank
 Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
 Georg Hauck & Sohn Bankiers
 Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien
 Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz
 Girozentrale
 B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.

Simonbank
 Aktiengesellschaft
 Vereins- und Westbank
 Aktiengesellschaft
 Westfalenbank
 Aktiengesellschaft

Dresdner Bank
 Aktiengesellschaft

Westdeutsche Landesbank
 Girozentrale

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft
 Aktiengesellschaft
 Bayerische Vereinsbank
 Aktiengesellschaft
 Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Deirbrück & Co.
 Effectenbank-Warburg
 Aktiengesellschaft
 Hessische Landesbank
 Girozentrale
 Landesbank Saar Girozentrale

Norddeutsche Landesbank
 Girozentrale
 J. H. Stein

M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only



New Issue
 February 23, 1984



Baxter Travenol International N.V.
 Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles

DM 200,000,000
7 1/4% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1984/1994

unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by
Baxter Travenol Laboratories, Inc.
 Deerfield, Illinois, U.S.A.

Offering Price: 99 1/4%
 Interest: 7 1/4% p.a., payable annually on February 24
 Maturity: February 24, 1994
 Listing: Frankfurt am Main

Deutsche Bank
 Aktiengesellschaft

Bayerische Vereinsbank
 Aktiengesellschaft

Abu Dhabi Investment Company

Arab Banking Corporation (ABC)

Baden-Württembergische Bank
 Aktiengesellschaft

Banca del Gottardo

Bank Leu International Ltd.

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Bank of Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet

Barclays Merchant Bank
 Limited

Bayerische Landesbank
 Girozentrale

CIBC Limited

Compagnie de Banque
 et d'Investissements, CBI

Crédit Lyonnais

Creditanstalt-Bankverein

Deutsche Kommunalbank
 - Effectenbank-Warburg
 Aktiengesellschaft

European Banking Company
 Limited

Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG
 Vienna

Groupement Privé Genevois S.A.

Hessische Landesbank
 - Girozentrale -

Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino

Kreditbank N.V.

Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb
 International, Inc.

Merck, Finck & Co.

Mitsubishi Finance International
 Limited

Morgan Stanley International
 Norddeutsche Landesbank
 Girozentrale

N.M. Rothschild & Sons
 Limited

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
 Incorporated

Sumitomo Finance International

Trinkaus & Burkhart

M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.

Westfalenbank
 Aktiengesellschaft

Morgan Guaranty Ltd

Swiss Bank Corporation
 International Limited

Algemeine Bank Nederland N.V.

Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.

Julius Baer International
 Limited

Bank of America International
 Limited

Bank of Tokyo International
 Limited

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.

Banque Paribas

Baring Brothers & Co.
 Limited

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Citicorp International Bank
 Limited

County Bank
 Limited

Crédit du Nord

Daiwa Europe Limited

DG Bank

Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
 Enskilda Securities
 Skandinaviska Enskilda Limited

First Chicago
 Limited

Girozentrale und Bank der
 österreichischen Sparkassen
 Aktiengesellschaft

Hambros Bank
 Limited

Hill Samuel & Co.
 Limited

Kidder, Peabody International
 Limited

Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourggoise

Lloyds Bank International
 Limited

Merrill Lynch International & Co.

Samuel Montagu & Co.
 Limited

The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.

Salomon Brothers International Limited

Société Générale

Adm.

(Continued from Page 8)

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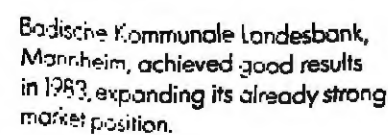
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Feb. 22

WHEAT									
No. bu minimum; dollars per bushel									
Mar	1.31	1.34	1.35	1.37	+0.04				
May	1.31	1.34	1.35	1.37	+0.04				
Jul	1.32	1.37	1.38	1.39	+0.04				
Sep	1.32	1.37	1.38	1.39	+0.04				
Oct	1.32	1.37	1.38	1.39	+0.04				
Nov	1.32	1.37	1.38	1.39	+0.04				
Dec	1.32	1.37	1.38	1.39	+0.04				
Est. Sales	1.31	1.34	1.35	1.37	+0.04				
Prev. Day Open Int.	1.31	1.34	1.35	1.37	+0.04				
CORN									
No. bu minimum; dollars per bushel									
Mar	1.20	1.21	1.21	1.21	+0.04				
May	1.20	1.21	1.21	1.21	+0.04				
Jul	1.22	1.26	1.27	1.27	+0.04				
Sep	1.22	1.26	1.27	1.27	+0.04				
Oct	1.22	1.26	1.27	1.27	+0.04				
Nov	1.22	1.26	1.27	1.27	+0.04				
Dec	1.22	1.26	1.27	1.27	+0.04				
Est. Sales	1.20	1.21	1.21	1.21	+0.04				
Prev. Day Open Int.	1.20	1.21	1.21	1.21	+0.04				
SOYBEANS									
No. bu minimum; dollars per bushel									
Mar	7.18	7.26	7.17	7.24	+0.04				
May	7.18	7.26	7.17	7.24	+0.04				
Jul	7.27	7.29	7.44	7.44	+0.04				
Sep	7.27	7.29	7.44	7.44	+0.04				
Oct	7.27	7.29	7.44	7.44	+0.04				
Nov	7.27	7.29	7.44	7.44	+0.04				
Dec	7.27	7.29	7.44	7.44	+0.04				
Est. Sales	7.18	7.26	7.17	7.24	+0.04				
Prev. Day Open Int.	7.18	7.26	7.17	7.24	+0.04				
SOYBEAN MEAL									
No. tons; dollars per ton									
Mar	19.02	19.03	19.02	19.01	+0.30				
May	19.02	19.03	19.02	19.01	+0.30				
Jul	19.20	19.21	19.20	19.19	+0.30				
Sep	19.20	19.21	19.20	19.19	+0.30				
Oct	19.20	19.21	19.20	19.19	+0.30				
Nov	19.20	19.21	19.20	19.19	+0.30				
Dec	19.20	19.21	19.20	19.19	+0.30				
Est. Sales	19.02	19.03	19.02	19.01	+0.30				
Prev. Day Open Int.	19.02	19.03	19.02	19.01	+0.30				
SOYBEAN OIL									
No. tons; dollars per 100 lb.									
Mar	26.62	27.28	26.62	27.28	+0.08				
May	26.62	27.28	26.62	27.28	+0.08				
Jul	26.62	27.28	26.62	27.28	+0.08				
Sep	26.62	27.28	26.62	27.28	+0.08				
Oct	26.62	27.28	26.62	27.28	+0.08				
Nov	26.62	27.28	26.62	27.28	+0.08				
Dec	26.62	27.28	26.62	27.28	+0.08				
Est. Sales	26.62	27.28	26.62	27.28	+0.08				
Prev. Day Open Int.	26.62	27.28	26.62	27.28	+0.08				
LIVESTOCK									
No. head minimum; dollars per head									
Mar	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
May	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Jul	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Sep	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Oct	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Nov	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Dec	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Est. Sales	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Prev. Day Open Int.	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
PORK									
No. head minimum; dollars per head									
Mar	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
May	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Jul	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Sep	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Oct	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Nov	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Dec	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Est. Sales	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Prev. Day Open Int.	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
CATTLE									
No. head minimum; dollars per head									
Mar	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
May	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Jul	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Sep	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Oct	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Nov	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Dec	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Est. Sales	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Prev. Day Open Int.	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
SHEEP									
No. head minimum; dollars per head									
Mar	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
May	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Jul	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Sep	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Oct	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Nov	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Dec	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Est. Sales	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Prev. Day Open Int.	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
HOGS									
No. head minimum; dollars per head									
Mar	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
May	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Jul	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Sep	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Oct	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Nov	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Dec	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Est. Sales	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Prev. Day Open Int.	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
PHEASANTS									
No. head minimum; dollars per head									
Mar	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
May	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Jul	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Sep	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Oct	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Nov	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Dec	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Est. Sales	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Prev. Day Open Int.	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
DUCKS									
No. head minimum; dollars per head									
Mar	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
May	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Jul	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Sep	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Oct	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Nov	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Dec	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Est. Sales	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Prev. Day Open Int.	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
TURKEYS									
No. head minimum; dollars per head									
Mar	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
May	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Jul	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Sep	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Oct	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Nov	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Dec	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Est. Sales	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Prev. Day Open Int.	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
GOOSE									
No. head minimum; dollars per head									
Mar	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
May	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Jul	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Sep	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Oct	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Nov	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Dec	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Est. Sales	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Prev. Day Open Int.	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
CHICKENS									
No. head minimum; dollars per head									
Mar	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
May	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Jul	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Sep	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Oct	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Nov	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Dec	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Est. Sales	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Prev. Day Open Int.	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
EGGS									
No. dozen minimum; dollars per dozen									
Mar	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
May	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Jul	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Sep	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Oct	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Nov	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Dec	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Est. Sales	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Prev. Day Open Int.	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
MILK									
No. gal minimum; dollars per gal									
Mar	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
May	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Jul	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Sep	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Oct	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Nov	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Dec	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Est. Sales	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.47	+0.02				
Prev. Day Open Int.									

in DM million

* preliminary results as of December 31, 1963



The balance sheet total rose by 3% to DM 23.4 billion. Both net interest income and earnings again showed increases.

The year's positive performance resulted largely from expanded loan volume. Foreign lending also grew favorably, primarily export financing.

Head Office: Augustaanlage 33, D-6800 Mannheim I (West Germany), Tel. (621) 458-01
Branch in London. Subsidiaries in Luxembourg and Zurich

Cash Prices Feb. 25

EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions.
are in local currencies unless
otherwise indicated

Sweden

	1983	1982
Revenue	30.20	25.70
Profit	2,020	1,300

United States

Warner Communications		
4th Qtr.	1983	1982
Revenue	1,050	1,140
Net Income	0.86	3.01
Per Share	0.18	0.50

Year 1983		
Revenue	3,430	4,070
Net Income	(a)147.8	257.1
Per Share	0.30	2.30
a. loss		

AMEX Highs-Lows Feb. 22

NEW HIGHS	
RayGryp3	Wahac

NEW LOWS	
Alphad	AmEzer
CalPacF	CarCal
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Silver in pence per troy ounce.

	Today		Previous	
grade copper cathodes:				
1st	977.50		998.00	999.00
2nd	1,018.00	1,018.00	1,070.00	1,020.50
tin cathodes:				
1st	986.50		988.50	
2nd	1,004.00	1,003.50	1,008.50	1,009.00
3rd	8,530.00	8,540.00	8,600.00	8,611.00
4th	8,678.00	8,678.00	8,740.00	8,745.00
5th	769.00	761.50	784.00	784.50
6th	289.50	290.00	273.50	274.00
7th	467.00	461.00	473.00	474.00
8th	677.50	678.00	679.50	670.00
9th	647.00	647.00	637.00	638.00
10th	651.00	651.00	652.00	653.00
zinc:				
1st	1,016.00	1,017.00	1,022.50	1,033.50
2nd	1,041.00	1,041.50	1,045.00	1,049.00
3rd	1,185.00	1,184.00	1,189.00	1,190.00



The Global Newspaper

ARTS / LEISURE

Armenian Painter's Odyssey

By Michael Gibson

PARIS — Arshile Gorky (1904-1948) was one of the key figures of American art of the 20th century and he exercised a decisive influence on the great generation that followed — Marc Rothko, Barnett Newman, Jackson Pollock, Willem de Kooning. Yet little of his work has been shown in Europe, so the small but interesting exhibition by the Gulbenkian Foundation, at the Portuguese Cultural Center in Paris, is something of an event.

"Gorky" was a pseudonym, he was not born in the United States and his real name was Vosdanig Adoian. He was born in Armenia at a tragic moment of its history, and was fated as a child to live through the years of genocide and forced march of his people to Caucasian Armenia. He was 15 when his mother, at the end of that ordeal, died of starvation. In 1920 he and his sister reached the United States where their father lived and was reunited with him for the first time in 12 years.

His Armenian roots, the memories of the land he had been forced to leave, were of prime importance to Gorky and throughout his short and tragic life he constantly referred back to his native land with a burning nostalgia, both in his art (many of the titles refer to Armenian sites, legends or concepts) and in his abundant correspondence with his sister, which was written in Armenian.

In the United States he finished his schooling and began working as an artist at the age of 21, significantly choosing to call himself "Gorky" which, in Russian, means "hunger." He brought to America, and essentially Armenian, seriousness to his work, assimilated all the innovations brought to Western art by figures such as Pablo Picasso, Georges Braque and Joan Miró who at the time were working in France, learned the most from surrealists like André Masson and Roberto Matta, and out of such an unlikely combination of background and experience he brought to fruition the first manifestations of what has since been hailed as an essentially American art.

The "Armenian" seriousness is apparent in his correspondence, which is saturated with a form of sorrowful pathos and a flowery lyricism that are no doubt part of the artist's cultural heritage, but exacerbated by exile and by the memory of what he had lived through as a child. Among the events which had impressed him was the burning, by the Turks, of a library of 10,000 illuminated Armenian manuscripts — an event subsequently duplicated by a private calamity, a fire in the studio where he was working



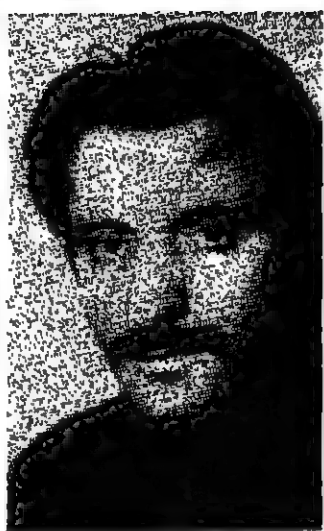
Arshile Gorky (shown at right in 1937) and his "Aviation: Evolution of Forms Under Aerodynamic Limitations III" (1935-36).

which destroyed a large number of his works.

But this seriousness is also apparent in the way he judges the Surrealists: "Surrealism is an academic art in disguise. . . . The quality and tradition of art mean very little to its parades. They are imbued with psychiatric spontaneity and inexplicable dreams. . . . Their ideas are odd, flippancy, almost frivolous. In regard to painting they are not as serious as artists should be in my view. Art must remain serious. . . . You don't laugh at what is dear to you."

It was André Breton, however, who hailed Gorky as a renovator of Surrealism and the greatest and most original artist in the history of American art to that day.

Gorky was obviously a man of great personal intensity. He was also an exceptional storyteller who fascinated his young American colleagues. He was, finally, a man marked by misfortunes. After the fire in his studio in 1946, Gorky underwent an operation for cancer. Two years later he was involved (as a passenger) in a car accident in which he broke his neck. As a result his right arm remained paralyzed and he could no longer paint. Shortly after the accident his wife left him, taking their two children



with her. Two weeks later Gorky hanged himself.

The exhibition at the Gulbenkian Foundation is composed of works belonging to the artist's nephew, Karlen Mooradian. It is an intimate show that includes some of Gorky's youthful works as well as some important pencil and crayon drawings of the last years. It is presented here in a catalog conceived by Karlen Mooradian. The foundation's decision, to exhibit Gorky's work was determined, incidentally, by the fact that Calouste Gulbenkian was an Armenian, although the catalog makes an ingenuously far-fetched attempt to establish a connection with Portugal by demonstrating that the Portuguese and Armenian royal families had had common ancestors going back to the 9th century.

Arshile Gorky, Portuguese Cultural Center, 51 Avenue d'Iéna, Paris 16, to March 9.

Tchaikovsky, Verdi Works Provide Interlude for Bavarian State Opera

By Andrew Clark

MUNICH — After its complete cycle of Wagner operas two years ago, and with plans well in hand for an equally ambitious Richard Strauss marathon in 1988, the Bavarian State Opera this season has diverted its attention away from the two composers most closely associated with Munich's operatic history.

Instead, the Italian, Russian and neglected German areas of the repertoire have been sharing the limelight, underscoring the National Theater's reputation among major German opera houses as the one that consistently attracts the finest singers.

For its new production of Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades," the company has imported a production team and several principal singers from the Soviet Union. The result is a magnificent sung but suffers from an old-fashioned pictorial opulence.

The stage director, Joakim Sharoyev, has done little more than faithfully recreate the Bolshoi production, which follows the composer's instructions slavishly and employs elegant scene paintings by Georgi Meshcheryagin — a theatrical spectacle in the grandest Petersburg-Imperial manner. But the opera's Byronic romantic storms are underplayed.

As in the Bolshoi production, Vladimir Atlantov sings Herman with directness and consistency of vocal production over the soaring vocal lines. His voice has unrelenting dramatic strength — a rare attribute among tenors today — but, as an actor, his displays of torment and passion are less than convincing. Elena Obraztsova, another Soviet singer, who tends to be less satisfactory in French and Italian roles, could not be better cast as the countess, her solid good looks and dark vocal colors proving just right for the crabby old lady of icy authority and patrician breeding.

Obraztsova's husband, the conductor Algis Zilaitis, is perfectly at home with this score, keeping a firm rein on the emotional climates and drawing polished playing from the orchestra. The greatest pleasure, however, comes from Julia Vardanyan, who follows her exquisite Taisiana in the Munich production of "Eugene Onegin" with an equally convincing performance as Lisa. She holds the stage with delicacy, and her voice, although not big, has a good range, her fast vibrato conveying tenderness and vulnerability without obscuring pitch.

The main Italian production of the season will be a new staging at the end of March of Verdi's "Macbeth," to be conducted by Riccardo Muti. In the meantime, the company has been dusting off its existing Verdi with mixed success. Of the revivals of "Rigoletto," "Aida" and "Don Carlos," the last has attracted the best casts, with experienced performances by Mirella Freni as Elisabeth and Nicolai Ghiaurov as Philip II.

But of all the current Munich repertoire, the new production of Hindemith's little-known opera "Cardillac" provides the best combination of music and drama. It marks the latest chapter in the exploration of neglected German operatic repertoire by the Bavarian State Opera's intendant and chief conductor, Wolfgang Sawallisch. The version used is the original 1926 score, which the composer tried unsuccessfully to improve in 1952. The opera tells the story of a master goldsmith who is so proud of his creations that he kills each of his customers to recover his treasures. It touches on a recurring theme in Hindemith's stage works, the relationship between the artist and society, and presents an ugly picture of both.

The feature of the work that comes across most strongly in Munich is its energy and economy, rather than the neo-baroque structuring of aria, duet and passacaglia

Fabergé Collection Displayed

The Associated Press

LONDON — The royal collection of jeweled eggs, clocks, inkwells and other glittering baubles made by Carl Fabergé, the goldsmith who provided luxury gifts for the Russian czars, was put on exhibition Friday by Queen Elizabeth II.

Geoffrey de Bellaigne, Surveyor of the Queen's Works of Art, called the collection one of the finest of pieces by Fabergé, whose workshops were shut down by the Bolsheviks in 1918. "The craftsmanship of the Fabergé workshops made these works highly prized," de Bellaigne said. "The work at every level was first-rate. The second-rate was never sold. As the royal families bought them, so it became fashionable to exchange Fabergé presents."

Fabergé died at age 74, in a Lausanne hotel, in September 1920.



The boudoir scene in "Cardillac."

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Swedish 'Crazy Man' to Plant Abstract Tree in Utah Desert

By Tom Harvey

WENDOVER, Utah — An abstract steel and concrete "tree" eight stories high and visible for 15 miles (24 kilometers) is growing on Utah's barren salt desert.

"Some people are going to say, 'It was a crazy man who did that,'" said the Swedish artist Karl Momen, who has been working on the \$1-million project for four years and hopes to finish it by mid-March. The tree-shaped sculpture, titled "Metaphor," will be decorated with six multicolored concrete balls, the largest 13 feet (4 meters) in diameter.

A base for the 400-ton work is in place, about 26 miles (42 kilometers) east of Wendover. The tree is being constructed in Salt Lake City.

The stam will provide a stark contrast to the seemingly endless Bonneville Salt Flats, west of Salt Lake City, where the world land speed record was set in 1970.

Momen said the unbroke expense of the salt flats caught his imagination on a drive from Washington to San Francisco. "I saw the largest canvas I've ever seen," recalled the former architect and urban planner, who is from Stockholm.

Momen said he became obsessed with the idea and approached the Utah Land Board about erecting his tree on state-owned property. He was told this would be difficult for a non-citizen to do.

Board officials directed him to K. B. Semman, a Salt Lake City engineer who is a land developer in Wendover, a small town on the Nevada state line. Semman, who shops the tree will become a tourist attraction, pushed the project

through two local planning boards, the land board and the Federal Aviation Administration — the last because of the tree's height. It is estimated that two million cars travel past the statue site annually.

Semman and Momen got a local concrete contractor Don Reimann, to join the project. Concrete had never before been cast for such large round objects as the balls. Momen said. Reimann had to overcome engineering problems such as allowing for expansion and contraction of the concrete during the wide temperature variations in the desert.

The structure must also withstand winds of up to 70 miles an hour. Steel piles were sunk 85 feet into the desert floor to support the tree.

The structure will contain about 200 tons of concrete, 100 tons of rock and 100 tons of steel.

"I'm a little bit crazy," Momen admitted. But, he added, if just half of the car passengers seeing his work like it, he'll be happy, and "if they don't enjoy it, still they have something to think about."

The tree is designed so its trunk is not visible from a distance, leaving the multicolored balls appearing to hang above the desert floor, changing hue with the light and weather.

Early Handel Opera Staged
The Associated Press
BERLIN — East Germany marks the 300th anniversary of George Frederick Handel's birthday Saturday with a new production of his first and probably least known opera, "Alcina," at Leipzig Opera House under the direction of Uwe Wand.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Tandberg Data Loses 2 Top Officers

By Jane Applegate
Los Angeles Times Service

ANAHEIM, California — Less than a month after a lavish celebration in which Prince Harald of Norway dedicated the new manufacturing plant of Tandberg Data Inc., two top officers of the company have quit, citing differences with its Norwegian parent company.

Robert Chartrand, president of sales and marketing, tendered his resignation last week, but his departure was not announced until Thursday by the Anaheim, California-based company.

They were replaced by Kjell Froyd, a vice president of Oslo-based Tandberg Data AS, who was

named chief executive and interim president, and Art Platt, a former director of marketing for Archive Corp. in Costa Mesa, California, who becomes vice president of marketing and sales. Tandberg Data manufactures back-up computer storage devices.

Hans Lodrup, chairman of Tandberg Data AS, who was in Anaheim for a board meeting, said in a statement that he expects to appoint a new president in the next month or so. Mr. Froyd will remain as vice president and will be dividing his time between Oslo and Anaheim.

Mr. Chartrand, who joined Tandberg Data two and a half years ago as first vice president and

general manager, said Thursday that his departure "has been brewing for some time." He said that the "general conservatism" of the Norwegian parent company made it difficult for the U.S. subsidiary to keep pace with the volatile, fast-changing personal computer marketplace.

Tandberg's new plant is expected to produce 40,000 to 50,000 tape drives a year and generate about \$20 million in sales.

"The rapid appointments, both of which are effective immediately, indicate to the industry that Tandberg Data is committed to its U.S. manufacturing plants and product marketing strategies," Mr. Lodrup said.

Harvester Posts Operating Profit

CHICAGO — International Harvester Co. took a charge of \$479 million in the quarter ended Jan. 31 from the \$488-million sale late last year of most of its farm machinery to Tenneco Inc.

Harvester also said its board had agreed to omit payment of quarterly dividends on its stock.

The company said it had an operating profit in the first quarter of \$22 million, or 14 cents per share, on sales of \$840 million. This compared with a loss of \$5 million a year earlier. However, that figure excluded a \$97-million charge from losses.

Eastern Air Cannot Break Cycle of Crisis

(Continued from Page 9)

aircraft, incurring enormous debt to buy Airbus and Boeing 757s.

This has given Eastern the newest and most fuel-efficient fleet in the United States — just as fuel prices have fallen to lows not seen in many years.

The debt for those purchases consumes about \$235 million in interest expense annually, which has pushed Eastern's debt-to-equity ratio to a precipitous 8-to-1. As a result, the first 6% of every dollar earned at Eastern goes to repay that debt.

"Their financial situation is very serious," said Hans Pluckert, an analyst with E.F. Hutton. "They're highly leveraged and their expenses are virtually all up their revenues."

Mr. Borman strongly defends the aircraft purchases, particularly the Boeing 757, which he claimed has been "profitable from the day it hit the property."

Debt aside, he maintained: "If you don't have the latest equipment, you can't compete in a free market. It doesn't matter how friendly your people are. They're not working at People Express wages."

Analysts say it is difficult to fault Eastern for miscalculating the direction of oil prices and that a modern fleet is an admirable goal. Despite this, they still question whether Eastern mortgaged its future with these planes.

"Whether the airplane acquisitions were a good or a bad move is not the question. Eastern simply couldn't afford it," said one banker close to the company.

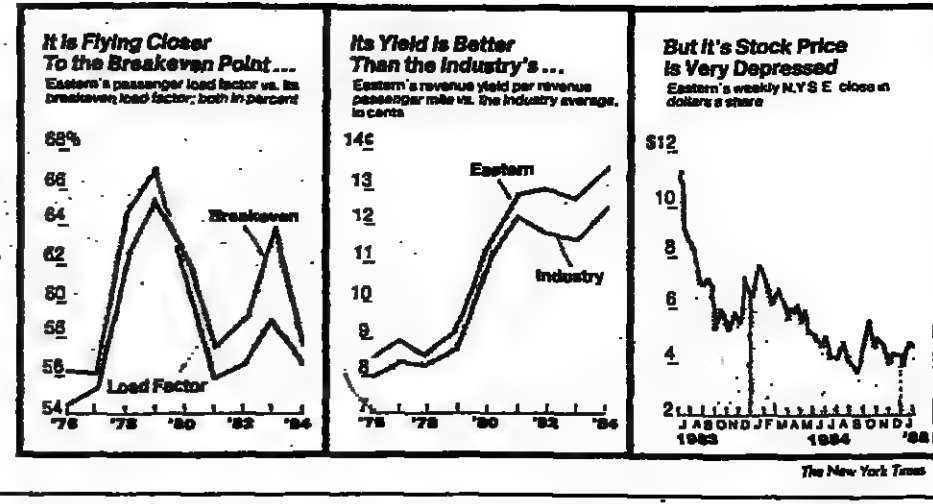
Over the years, Eastern employees have been asked to participate in a variety of wage-reduction programs under the promise of a profitable future. The financial crises have taken their toll on the psyche of employees.

"We've had eight years of recycled crises every six months," said Charles E. Bryan, president of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, District 100, which represents Eastern employees and is the biggest, toughest bargaining unit. "The employees are tired of living like that."

Eastern's got a bureaucratic, militaristic and autocratic way of doing business that doesn't work," said Robert T. Brophy, chairman of the negotiating committee for the Air Line Pilots Association at Eastern. "We all have our faults and one of Borman's is that he is very paternalistic, especially to the pilots. In negotiations, the company keeps drawing lines in the sand. It becomes a little like the boy who cried wolf."

Even as staunch a supporter of

Some Conflicting Signals



AMC Plans Cut In Production At U.S. Plant

SOUTHFIELD, Michigan — American Motors Corp. has announced plans to cut daily car production at its assembly plant in Kenosha, Wisconsin, by 15 percent and place 600 hourly workers on indefinite layoff, effective Monday.

The reduction, the second in two months, was described as part of an effort to reduce inventories.

A spokesman for AMC, which is 46-percent owned by Renault, the French automaker, said production of the Renault Alliance and Encore subcompacts would be trimmed to 750 a day, from 860 at present.

The reduction will cut the number of cars at Kenosha, AMC's only U.S. car plant. In another measure aimed at reducing inventories of cars, AMC has tied the plant for the past two weeks.

BTR to Get Dunlop Data for Takeover Bid

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Dunlop Holdings PLC, battling a takeover bid from BTR PLC, probably will release more financial data by March 11, a Dunlop financial adviser said Friday.

His disclosure came as BTR, a London-based industrial conglomerate, signaled that it would await further information before deciding whether to raise its £31-million (\$53-million) bid for the rubber and sporting goods company, which carries with it around £300 million of debt.

BTR said it was extending its current offer until March 7 and was reserving the right to extend it beyond that date. Under London takeover rules, BTR has until March 18 to decide whether to increase its offer.

The same rules, however, require Dunlop to disclose details of its 1984 financial performance. Dunlop is expected to show another loss for last year, on top of the £300 million in losses in the previous four years.

Dunlop may announce at the

same time details of a new reconstruction plan, designed to raise £142 million by selling new shares to its shareholders, said Leslie Goodman, a senior executive at Hill Samuel & Co., the merchant bank advising Dunlop. BTR's bid, announced Jan. 18, torpedoes Dunlop's earlier reconstruction plan.

Once more information is available, BTR is likely to announce a substantial increase in its offer, investment analysts say.

The current offer is two new BTR shares for every 59 ordinary Dunlop shares. Based on BTR's current share price, that offer values Dunlop at 21.5 pence a share, or a total of £31 million. As an alternative, BTR is offering 20 pence per Dunlop share in cash.

On the London Stock Exchange Friday, Dunlop shares closed at 45 pence, up one-half penny.

BTR also is offering a total of about £11 million for Dunlop's preference shares.

Daimler to Acquire the Rest of MTU

STUTTGART — Daimler-Benz AG said Friday it plans to become the sole owner of MTU Motoren- und Turbinen-Union München GmbH by acquiring the 50-percent stake held in the company by Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg AG (MAN).

Daimler has held 50 percent of MTU, which in turn has a majority in MTU Friedrichshafen GmbH since the company was formed in 1969, a company statement said.

The company gave no financial details. But its acquisition of MTU is a useful addition to Daimler's activities in auto and engine manufacturing and a logical step towards widening group activities in the field of high technology, Daimler said.

MTU produces aero-engines in cooperation with foreign aerospace firms, high-performance diesel engines and electronic-control and monitoring equipment for ships.

require it to maintain a certain degree of financial health. But each year Eastern's bankers grant a waiver that, in effect, makes the violations meaningless. Whether this waiver would be extended again depended on Eastern's ability to produce a 1985 wage contract.

Negotiations were going nowhere and on Dec. 31 Mr. Borman announced that the wage freeze would be continued and that the 18-percent increase would not be instituted. It was an action that infuriated the unions, put the two sides in court and stopped the negotiations.

The talks didn't resume in a serious way until Jan. 18, when Eastern agreed to pay the 18 percent as a show of good faith to get the negotiations back on track.

On Feb. 8, Eastern and its unions agreed to a two-year contract with a 5-percent raise in the first year above the frozen wage level and a 6-percent raise in the second year.

These wage increases are to be offset by productivity improvements from the workers. Eastern expects that better productivity will offset the higher wages — resulting in no net increase in Eastern's expenses in 1985.

But the real danger was more than a simple labor rift.

The lenders had agreed to extend their Dec. 31 deadline for an agreement — the day when the waiver would expire — by one month.

But Jan. 31 came and went and there was still no wage contract. This put Eastern into technical default on its bank loans — meaning that it was still making its interest payments, but with its waiver dead, it now was obligated to prove a level of financial health that it clearly could not show.

As a result, the lenders could force acceleration of payment on Eastern's debt, a move that would bankrupt the company.

While it was doubtful the banks

Mr. Borman as William J. Usery Jr., the former U.S. labor secretary, who was hired by Eastern to mediate between it and its unions, admits that Mr. Borman has problems with his employees.

But Mr. Usery has a more charitable explanation: "Borman's fault is that he's too desirous to be helpful to employees. He promises to do things and later, he can't deliver them. It appears that he's not dealing fairly, but that's just not true. It's a minor miracle that he's kept the airline together."

Mr. Borman bristles at his critics.

"All that military talk is the biggest baloney," said Mr. Borman, who spent 20 years in the Air Force and led the Apollo 8 mission in 1968. "I've been chief executive officer of a major airline longer than anyone else, and I've taken Eastern through four of its most profitable years. And I militarily reject an autocratic approach."

The labor negotiations that spanned the last several weeks were among Eastern's darkest hours — a crisis that some say Mr. Borman precipitated, but one that he blames on the unions.

It came after a year of tenuous labor negotiations, resulting from the 1984 wage agreement in which the employees gave up a scheduled 18-percent wage increase and accepted a one-year wage freeze in return for 25 percent of Eastern's stock and four seats on its board.

This tradeoff reflected a belief by the workers that concessions would be required to keep Eastern viable. Still, the unions were awaiting the lifting of the wage freeze scheduled for Dec. 31, 1984.

Eastern also had to submit to its lenders, by Dec. 31, 1984, a new business plan — which included a final determination of Eastern's 1985 wage costs.

Eastern is chronically in violation of its loan agreements that

would do that, the specter of bankruptcy was beginning to send ripples of fear through ticket agents and passengers.

This most recent predicament reflects the fact that over the years Eastern has had to trade control of the company with the unions and banks to gain financial relief.

Eastern's bankers keep it on a short leash through the annual waivers, which, as a practical matter, means that Eastern's lenders must approve the airline's basic business plan each year.

Eastern has yielded even more to its employees: With four representatives on the board — including two union leaders, Mr. Bryan of the machinists and Robert V. Callahan, president of Transport Workers Local 553, which represents the flight attendants.

Mr. Borman says that the company will give up no more control. "We've gone as far as we can go," he said. "To yield further control will deny us access to the public equity markets."

As part of the 1984 wage freeze, the employees began to participate in — and help direct — a massive productivity program.

The savings from the wage freeze, plus an estimated \$50 million in productivity savings helped account for a remarkable turnaround in Eastern's 1984 financial performance.

Operating earnings, which had been about \$100 million in the red, swung by some \$300 million in one year's time to reach a \$189.6 million operating profit for the year.

Eastern closed the year with two consecutive quarters of profit, although for the whole year it had a loss of \$37.9 million on revenues of \$4.3 billion. This compares with a loss of \$183 million in 1983 on revenues of \$3.9 billion.

For 1985, the company is predicting it will produce a profit — some \$90 million.

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COMPANY NOTES

Atlantic Richfield Inc.'s Indonesian subsidiary, Atlantic Richfield Indonesia Inc., plans to spend about \$800 million on oil exploration and development in Indonesia this year, company officials said.

They said the expenditure reflects continued high activity in Indonesia.

Greyhound Corp. has announced plans to produce a new 102-inch (259-centimeter) wide-body intercity bus, which will increase seating space by six inches. Deliveries will begin in October, Greyhound said.

GTE Corp. has announced receipt of \$22.5 million in U.S. Army contracts for production of electronics systems, test equipment and spare parts.

Hobbs Inc. Inc. said it plans to repurchase up to 3.7 million more shares of its common stock and common stock equivalents, in addition to the 6.3 million shares it acquired recently in a tender offer. That purchase left about 29.2 million common shares outstanding.

Marubishi Corp., the Japanese refining group, said that its U.S. unit, Atrex Inc., and two Canadian groups, Silverado Mines Ltd. and Tri-Con Mining Ltd., will take part in a gold-mining venture next October in northwestern Alaska. It said the mine should produce about 1.5 tons of gold a year.

Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg AG said its MAN Truck & Bus Corp. unit, based in Cleveland, Ohio, has received a \$47.3-million order for 362 buses from the Chicago Transit Authority.

Petrol PLC has gained a 10.5-percent interest in two North Sea blocks through its Dutch subsidiary, Prolex BV. Petrol announced. It identified the blocks as J/3B and J/6, in the British sector of the North Sea.

Royal Dutch/Shell Group has obtained orders from the Soviet Union for more than \$7 million (\$7.56 million) for crop protection chemicals, the company announced. The orders came from a British government-sponsored exhibition in Moscow.

Sperry Corp. said it has received a \$3.5-million computer order from ICA/EOL, the third largest grocery chain in Sweden. The order is for a Sperry 100/73 multiprocessor and a 14 DCP communications processor.

United Technologies Corp. said it has been approached about the acquisition of its Inmont Corp. subsidiary. It did not identify the interested parties, and did not give a potential price. Inmont, which makes paint and ink products, had sales of \$1 billion last year.

Of Debt and Deficit Concerns

(Continued from Page 9)

ty. Today's problem borrowers were among the nations which defaulted in the 1930s, the 1870s and, in some cases, the 1820s.

But this time, so far, none of the major debtor countries have defaulted. Is the crisis really over?

Mr. Kalesky warns that the current calm may be deceptive and the period of greatest danger may lie ahead.

The danger has been forestalled thus far by the rapid expansion of the U.S. economy, which has stimulated recovery in the industrial world and staved off worse problems in the third world. The immediate issue is how well founded the American and world recovery really is.

This week Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, told Congress, "We are in a real sense living on borrowed money and time."

Mr. Volcker is continuing to express his anxieties about the dangers inherent in the soaring budget deficit and the trade deficit, stemming in large degree from the overvalued dollar. And a particular worry is the big U.S. dependency on the inflow of foreign capital.

Is all this anxiety excessive? The main counter to it is the continuing U.S. expansion. The large majority of private economists as well as the administration and the Fed expect the expansion to continue through the rest of 1985. The Fed expects the rate of growth to be 3.5 percent to 4 percent, and some economists think it could be somewhat faster.

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain		Credit Suisse		Fairchild Ind.	
Year	1984	Year	1984	Year	1984
Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000
Profit	100	Profit	100	Profit	100
Per Share	10	Per Share	10	Per Share	10
United States					
Year	1984	Year	1984	Year	1984
Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000
Profit	100	Profit	100	Profit	100
Per Share	10	Per Share	10	Per Share	10
Canada					
Year	1984	Year	1984	Year	1984
Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000
Profit	100	Profit	100	Profit	100
Per Share	10	Per Share	10	Per Share	10
Germany					
Year	1984	Year	1984	Year	1984
Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000
Profit	100	Profit	100	Profit	100
Per Share	10	Per Share	10	Per Share	10
Denmark					
Year	1984	Year	1984	Year	1984
Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000
Profit	100	Profit	100	Profit	100
Per Share	10	Per Share	10	Per Share	10
Sweden					
Year	1984	Year	1984	Year	1984
Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000
Profit	100	Profit	100	Profit	100
Per Share	10	Per Share	10	Per Share	10
Austria					
Year	1984	Year	1984	Year	1984
Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000
Profit	100	Profit	100	Profit	100
Per Share	10	Per Share	10	Per Share	10
Belgium					
Year	1984	Year	1984	Year	1984
Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000
Profit	100	Profit	100	Profit	100
Per Share	10	Per Share	10	Per Share	10
Switzerland					
Year	1984	Year	1984	Year	1984
Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000
Profit	100	Profit	100	Profit	100
Per Share	10	Per Share	10	Per Share	10

HUNGARY
A CONFERENCE ON
TRADE AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

SPONSORED BY
THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
Budapest, June 13-14, 1985

The International Herald Tribune conference on "Trade and Investment Opportunities in Hungary" will be of keen interest to any executive concerned about future economic relations between East and West. The conference provides an extraordinary opportunity for business leaders to examine how the Hungarian government is approaching questions of domestic and international economic relations and offers Western executives an unusual occasion for direct contact with business leaders from Eastern Europe. Senior executives wishing to register for the conference should complete and return the coupon below.

JUNE 13
Keynote Address:
Mr. Jozsef Moray, Deputy Prime Minister
The Economic Outlook
Professor Jozsef Bogdár, Director, Institute of World Economics
of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences
Foreign Trade
Mr. István Tóth, Secretary of State for Foreign Trade
The Five Year Plan
Dr. János Hóds, Secretary of State, National Planning Board
Afternoon Address
Dr. Armand Hammer, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer,
Occidental Petroleum Corporation
Investment Incentives and Tax Free Zones
Dr. Péter Medgyessy, Deputy Minister of Finance
Banquet
Mr. Sándor Demcsák, General Manager, Hungarian Foreign
Trading Bank

JUNE 14
The Banking System
Mr. János Fekete, First Deputy President, National Bank of
Hungary
Western Banking and Hungary
Mr. Gabriel Eichler, Vice President and General Manager,
Bank of America N.Y., Vienna
Industrial Outlook
Mr.

PEANUT

WHAT'S THIS?

BLONDI

BEETLE

BOOKS

— murder cases involving inflatable dolls, dogs running amok on LSD, antiterrorist assaults on golf courses, that kind of thing.

Like Kingsley Amis, Sharpe wants to expose the absurdities of daily life in dreary, postwar Britain, and he leaves virtually no aspect of contemporary culture unscathed. In "Wilt on High," the welfare state university emerges as a refuge for nitwits and second-rate minds — disaffected professors who hold endless committee meetings and use phrases like "expressive attainment," and "post-natal abortion." Women peace workers are portrayed as kooky housewives who believe that "the bomb is symbolic of the male orgasm," and Americans as bumbling lunatics who assume "that even the most ineffectual liberal do-gooder must be a homicidal Stalinist."

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

THOUGH Tom Sharpe's fiction has earned comparisons with the works of John Galsworthy, as well as a solid place on the Bestseller lists, he has yet to win more than a following in the United States. Last year Books reissued half a dozen early Sharpe novels, with Random House's publication of one novel, "Wild on High," American readers once chance to discover the Rabelaisianism this gifted British farceur.

Certainly Sharpe's comic sensibility will win everyone's taste. His novels can be as funny, but they are also nasty, misanthropic and relentlessly vulgar — slapstick in tone, out of the wild in conception. Reading them is like watching Monty Python routine: besides bad taste and onomastic sex jokes, one can anticipate salacious, antic institutions and private vices, every plebeian manner of vulgarity.

No doubt Henry Wilt, the put-upon hero of this novel — who previously appeared in "Wilt" and "The Wilt Alternative" — will also remind readers of Amis's Lucky Jim. Both are wimps, beset with insecurities and resentful of those blessed with money, good looks and power. Both harbor Walter

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



"HE'S GOT THE WRONG STUFF...AND PLENTY OF IT!"

WEATHER

EUROPE			ASIA			AFRICA			LATIN AMERICA			NORTH AMERICA			MIDDLE EAST			OCEANIA			
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
Albania	C	17	15	Armenia	C	17	15	Algeria	C	17	15	Argentina	C	17	15	Australia	C	17	15	17	15
Andorra	C	13	9	Azerbaijan	C	17	15	Bangkok	C	17	15	Brazil	C	17	15	Canada	C	17	15	17	15
Belarus	C	13	9	Bahrain	C	17	15	Beijing	C	17	15	Chile	C	17	15	Costa Rica	C	17	15	17	15
Bulgaria	C	13	9	Bhutan	C	17	15	Bombay	C	17	15	Colombia	C	17	15	Cuba	C	17	15	17	15
Croatia	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Calcutta	C	17	15	Dominican	C	17	15	Ecuador	C	17	15	17	15
Cyprus	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chengdu	C	17	15	El Salvador	C	17	15	Finland	C	17	15	17	15
Czechia	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15	France	C	17	15	Ghana	C	17	15	17	15
Dominican	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15	Guatemala	C	17	15	Guinea	C	17	15	17	15
Ecuador	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15	Haiti	C	17	15	India	C	17	15	17	15
El Salvador	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15	Indonesia	C	17	15	Israel	C	17	15	17	15
Finland	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15	Italy	C	17	15	Jamaica	C	17	15	17	15
France	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15	Japan	C	17	15	Kenya	C	17	15	17	15
Guatemala	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15	Laos	C	17	15	Malawi	C	17	15	17	15
Guinea	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15	Lebanon	C	17	15	Mali	C	17	15	17	15
Haiti	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15	Madagascar	C	17	15	Mexico	C	17	15	17	15
Honduras	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15	Morocco	C	17	15	Nicaragua	C	17	15	17	15
India	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15	Nigeria	C	17	15	Paraguay	C	17	15	17	15
Indonesia	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15	Romania	C	17	15	Peru	C	17	15	17	15
Israel	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15	Russia	C	17	15	Poland	C	17	15	17	15
Italy	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15	Saudi Arabia	C	17	15	Portugal	C	17	15	17	15
Jamaica	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15	Senegal	C	17	15	Romania	C	17	15	17	15
Japan	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15	Seychelles	C	17	15	Slovakia	C	17	15	17	15
Kenya	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15	Sierra Leone	C	17	15	Slovenia	C	17	15	17	15
Laos	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15	South Africa	C	17	15	Sri Lanka	C	17	15	17	15
Lebanon	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15	Spain	C	17	15	Taiwan	C	17	15	17	15
Madagascar	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15	Tanzania	C	17	15	Thailand	C	17	15	17	15
Mali	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15	Togo	C	17	15	Turkey	C	17	15	17	15
Mexico	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15	Tunisia	C	17	15	Ukraine	C	17	15	17	15
Nicaragua	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15	Uganda	C	17	15	USA	C	17	15	17	15
Paraguay	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15	Uruguay	C	17	15	Venezuela	C	17	15	17	15
Peru	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15	Zambia	C	17	15	Zimbabwe	C	17	15	17	15
Poland	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15										
Portugal	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15										
Romania	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15										
Russia	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15										
Saudi Arabia	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15										
Senegal	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15										
Seychelles	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15										
Sierra Leone	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15										
Slovakia	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15										
Slovenia	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15										
Sri Lanka	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15										
Taiwan	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15										
Thailand	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15										
Tanzania	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15										
Togo	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15										
Tunisia	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15										
Ukraine	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15										
USA	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15										
Venezuela	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15										
Zambia	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15										
Zimbabwe	C	13	9	China	C	17	15	Chongqing	C	17	15										

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partially cloudy; r-rain
sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

[illegible]

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Feb. 22
Quoting prices in local currency unless otherwise indicated

[illegible]

	Close	Prev.		Close	Prev.		Close	Prev.
Parnod Ric	733	707	Dunlop	225	235	Nippon Steel		
Petrobras (fee)	264.70	269	Elders Ial	312	308	Nippon Yusen		
Petrobr	285	289	Hooker	210	211	Nissan		
Packin	51.20	51.10	Mosellan	220	220	Nomura Sec		
Protonics	196	194.00	MIMA	262	267	Olivetti		

Radotech	254	255	Myer	185	186	Ricoh	1
Redoute	1279	1285	Goldbridge	67	68	Sharp	10
Roussel Uclaf	1535	1580	Peko	468	480	Sony	4
S.A. Roussel	2005	2005	Pesadon	298	305	Sumitomo Bank	17

[illegible]

Toronto Feb. 22		High Low Close	
Canadian stocks via AP			
High Low Close			
147	2800	Locons	5104 1/2 194 1/2
226	5650	LL Loc	527 1/4 29 1/2
610	11073	Loblac Co	519 1/2 19 1/2
990	200	MDS H A	520 1/2 20 1/2
1410	730	Molson H A	526 1/2 20 1/2

728	700 Ash Pkwy	\$43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	55	19737 Merland E	425	425	425
1040	204 Acklands	\$16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16	24008 Nelson A I	\$16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
4400	5533 Agnico E	\$13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13	14500 Nelson B	\$16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
1280	500 Agri Ind A	\$6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6	500 Agri Ind A	\$6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2

[illegible]

N.J. Urged to Revoke Resorts License

NEW JERSEY GAMING OFFICIALS, who have recommended that Resorts International Inc.'s casino license be revoked because payments were indirectly funneled to Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling of the Bahamas as a bribe.

Trading of the company's stock was halted as a result.

Thomas O'Brien, head of the Division of Gaming Enforcement, said there was a "reasonable inference" the company's officials knew payments would reach Mr. Pindling in 1980 and 1981.

A Bahamian commission investigating Mr. Pindling's financial affairs turned up \$431,000 in payments received by the prime minister, but an attorney for Re-

NEW YORK (UPI)—New Jersey's gaming officials have recommended that Resorts International Inc.'s casino license be revoked because payments were indirectly funneled to Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling of the Bahamas as a bribe.

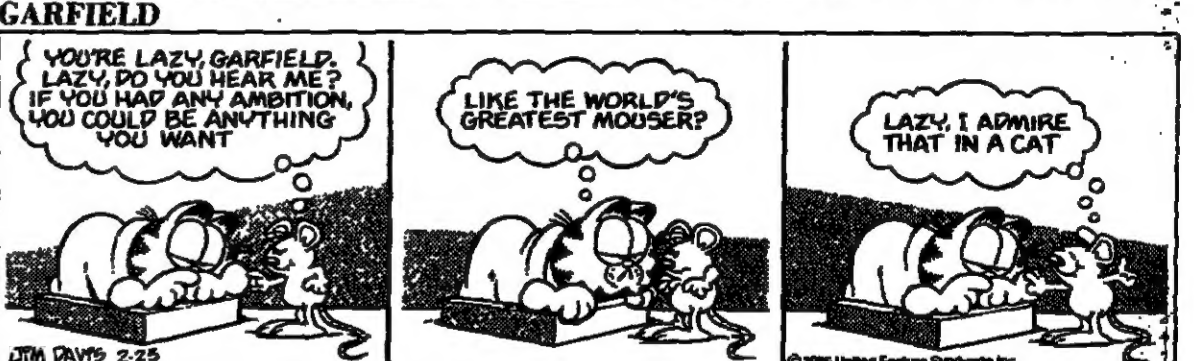
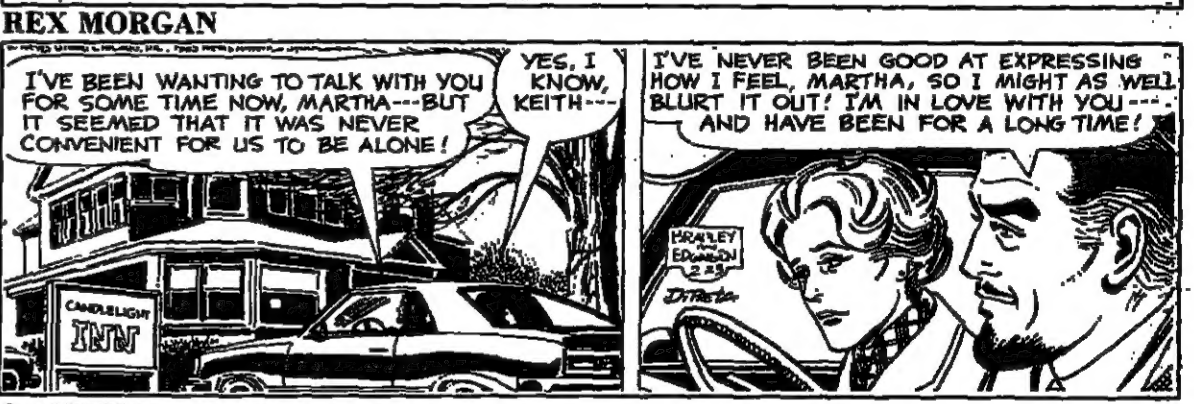
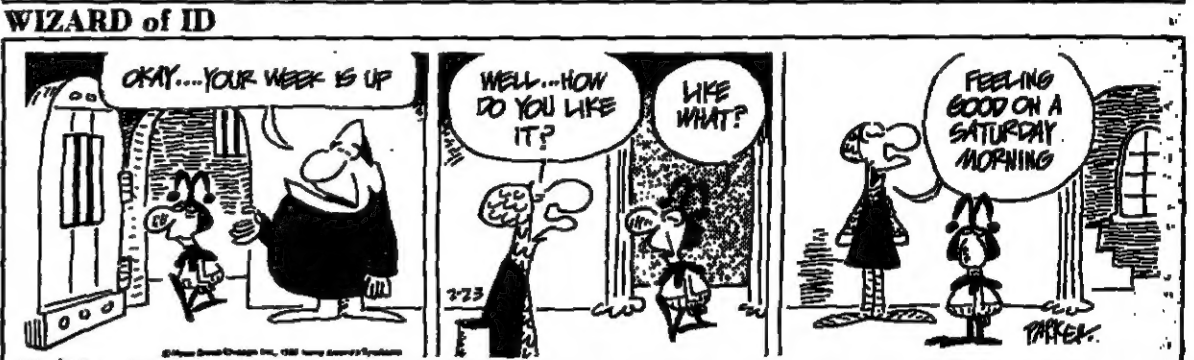
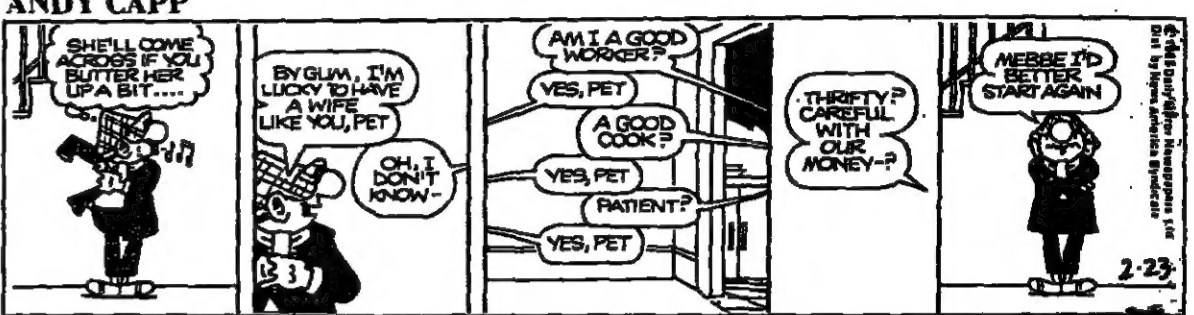
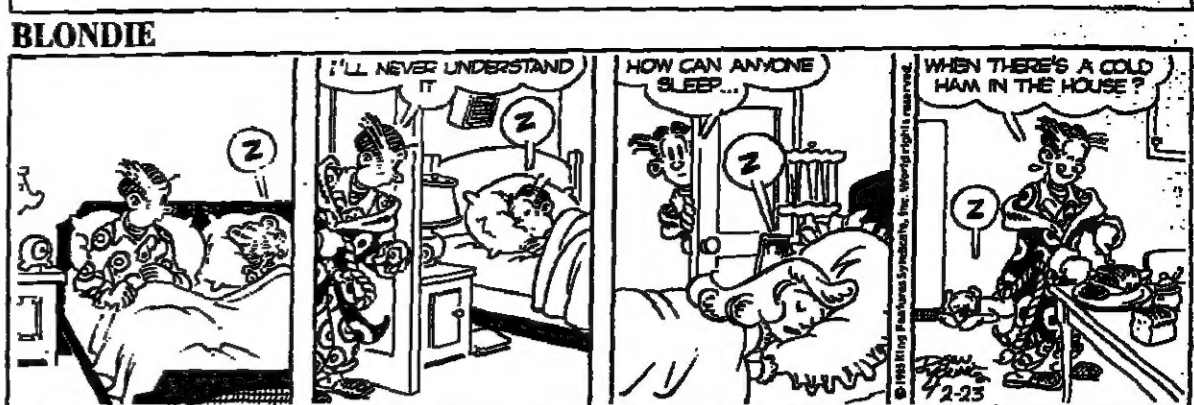
The chairman of the Casino Control Commission, Walter Read, said the panel would decide whether to rescind Resorts' Tuesday, the day the firm's license expires. Hearings began Jan. 3.

Noumea Protests Threaten

Agence France-Presse

NOUMEA, New Caledonia—Rightist leaders in New Caledonia have threatened to call mass demonstrations unless the French government suspends an expulsion order served Thursday on five right-wing settlers accused of fomenting ethnic disturbances.

1870	Dynalco A	31 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	1 1/2	67844	TraN/A UA	22 1/2	24 1/2	2 1/2
6929	Dynalco A	31 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	1 1/2	33708	TraCon FL	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
3798	Electron X	56 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2	44956	Trimco	44 1/2	44 1/2	0
106	Electron	57	18	18	1 1/2	500	Trizec A I	32 1/2	24 1/2	8 1/2
2804	Equity Swr	51 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2	31250	Turbo I	68	54	14
6743	FCofan C	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1	854	Unicorn A I	53 1/2	51 1/2	2
3154	Elron	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	1					

[illegible]

Carter, V Says Ven

By George Vecsey
New York Times Staff Writer

ST. PETERSBURG, R.I., June 14—Garry Carter glad to be the same division as the Expos, the team that took their 10 full seasons? "I'm taking revenge on his full season?"

Certainly not, Carter is Thursday in his first day game. He assured everyone will be just another June 14, when we played for the first time, up to fight game?

There was nothing about Carter's knowing the date and time of his first game at the Expos. After all, he is not only a player. I'm a game as well.

He is a collector of baseballs, and like any true collector knows that Garry Carter was born April 8, 1954. Culver City

SPOR

LA Lakers D
NSAS CITY, Missouri
Johnson added 15 p
Lakers to their
a 123-117 decis
Lakers, who lead the
from Kareem Ab
am with 28 points.
game was stopped fo
and the Kings' Mark

okie Twiggs
AM (UPI) — Greg Tw
our PGA journe

Trevino, last year's PGA champion, was tied at 70 with

oor Track R

his time broke the previous record on Feb. 2. Brisco-Henderson was earlier in the week in a dash.

At Rome, Italy, on Thursday, Brisco-Henderson won the 200-meter dash in 22.2 seconds. Tili bettered his previous time of 22.4 seconds in the 200-meter dash.

L. Announce

MONTREAL (UPI) — The winners of the 1974 World Championships in the 200-meter dash were announced Thursday.

The winners of the opening 100-meter dash were also announced in the finals, with the four semifinalists advancing to the final.

The Campbell Conference winners in the 200-meter dash were announced Thursday.

SPORTS

NASL in Ruins: Financial Ills and Death of the Spirit

By Paul Gardner
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It hurts to say it, but the North American Soccer League is dead. Dead in the sense that it has lost its spirit, its vigor, its promise; in the sense that it can continue existing only as a faint shadow of what it once was.

At its New York headquarters on the Avenue of the Americas, once a warren of bustling offices that spread over two floors, the staff is down to a paltry six. In the largest of the remaining offices, enveloped in a cloud of cigar smoke, sits — or more likely, paces — the interim NASL president, Clive Toye.

He is trying to conjure up enough clubs to put together a 1985 season. In the unlikely event that he can succeed, it is clear such a season would be a short, low-budget affair that would entail a dramatic drop in the caliber of operations and level of play that the NASL established in its halcyon days of the late 1970s.

Almost certainly, it would be a season without the New York Cosmos. For so long the symbol of NASL glamour and quality, the Cosmos are in deep financial trouble, searching for investors to fend off collapse.

It was only 10 years ago that the Cosmos, then managed by Toye, sparked off the soccer boom of the '70s by signing Pelé. The dramatic coup showed soccer firmly under the nose of the U.S. public. Within two years, the Cosmos were drawing crowds of more than 70,000 and the NASL grew to 24 clubs.

It was a feverish growth, as the NASL tried to do in the space of a few seasons what had taken the National Football League 40 years. The name of the game became keeping up with the Cosmos; other clubs began

spending lavishly, and usually not too wisely, on imported foreign stars.

To meet player salaries and budgets, the NASL had to get a national television contract. That came in 1979, with ABC. It really did look as if the final piece was in place for U.S. soccer's triumph.

The turning point came quickly. After the 1980 season, ABC, discouraged by poor ratings, did not renew its contract. The number of NASL clubs dropped to 21, and the slide was on. Profitability was still a distant prospect, national TV had come and gone, attendance was stagnating, expenses were getting higher.

And by then the NASL was finding its tentative efforts to encourage the development of U.S. players were backfiring. A new generation of young players was vociferously opposed to the whole idea of expensive foreign imports. This new breed of home-grown had agents and were backed strongly by a players' union. They demanded and got high salaries.

When Howard Samuels was brought in as the NASL's president in 1982, he had one task: to bring financial sanity to the league. He was horrified at finding a lack of fiscal responsibility, owners who would not carry out his budget-control ideas. "They're crazy," he said, "and then they complain about the huge losses and threaten to get out of the sport."

But the NASL had always had other problems, unique to soccer, that it had never solved, and in some cases never really faced up to. A basic difficulty was that of introducing a new sport to Americans, with the selling to be done by people who generally had little intimate knowledge of that sport.

Few league owners ever displayed more than a superficial grasp of the nature of soccer. They saw it mainly as something popular everywhere else in the world, a commodity that could be marketed for the U.S. audience.

Soccer is not a commodity. It comes with a 100-year history of human involvement, a sport calling for a peculiarly intimate and passionate involvement with its fans.

But there is no such thing as instant intimacy. It takes time to develop, it needs a history, and that was something the American public could not bring to soccer. It is just such intimacy that allows the world's soccer fans to forgive their sport its excesses and its aberrations.

The aberration that American owners could not forgive was that soccer was too inconsistent a game. When it was good it was grand, but when it was bad it could be deadly dull.

The boring games were a source of much perturbation to the NASL owners. Searching for a solution, they focused on goal-scoring, and all manner of ideas were advanced to increase it. But here the owners ran into another obstacle that infuriated them. The ultimate control of soccer's rules lies with the Fédération Internationale de Football Association. And that group refused to allow the harsh Americans to play fast and loose with the rules.

Frustration among owners almost reached apoplexy. It was not a situation that could continue for long; the NASL has a high incidence of transient ownership. Only once in its 18-year history has the league fielded the same lineup of clubs in consecutive seasons. Without club stability, there was never

any league identity, and the rivalries never developed.

Despite repeated assurance from owners that "we're in this for the long haul, we're going to stick it out," no more than half a dozen have shown long-term persistence.

Others, frustrated in what they saw as their attempts to Americanize soccer, turned to indoor soccer, where FIFA's control is less well defined and where rules can be changed to suit what is seen as "the American way."

The rise of the indoor game, represented by the Major Indoor Soccer League, was the final blow. As the NASL tried to cut its player salaries, the MISL began outbidding it for players.

Undeniably, the attempt to impose the sport in the United States at the pro level has failed for now. But what the NASL has accomplished is to spread the sport throughout the United States, to plant roots that were so lacking when it started in 1967.

Ironically, youth soccer is flourishing as never before, all over the country. Add to that the evidence of last year's Olympic Games, when crowds of more than 100,000 turned out to watch soccer matches, and it really does appear that there is strong hope for a pro soccer league in the United States.

But not now. The only hope for the NASL is to keep the flame of the pro sport burning until the casual soccer-playing youth, both boys and girls, become parents. At that point, soccer will begin to have the tradition it has lacked in this country. With that will come the intimacy between fan and sport.

(Serving as a commentator on telecasts for all three major networks, Paul Gardner has covered the North American Soccer League since its inception in 1967.)



Wade Campbell of the Winnipeg Jets knocks the New York Islanders' Duane Sutter to the ice in a battle for the puck at the Jets' goal. The Jets defeated the Islanders, 3-2.

Carter, Wearing a Mets Uniform, Says Vengeance Is Not on His Mind

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

ST. PETERSBURG, Florida — Is Gary Carter glad to be playing in the same division as the Montreal Expos, the team that traded him after 10 full seasons? Will he be seeking revenge on his former team this season?

Certainly not, Carter insisted on Thursday in his first day in Met camp. He assured everybody that "it will be just another ball game, on June 14, when we play the Expos for the first time, up there, in a night game."

There was nothing remarkable about Carter's knowing the date, site and time of his first meeting with the Expos. After all, he said, "I am not only a player, I'm a fan of the game as well."

He is a collector of baseball cards, and like any true fan, he knows that Gary Carter (Born: April 8, 1954, Culver City, Calif.;

major-league games: 1,408; nickname: "The Kid") is the basis for the pennant dreams of Met fans this season.

Those hopes drew more than 300 fans to the first day of workouts for pitchers and catchers on a delightful morning on Thursday, and prompted Frank Cashen, the Mets' general manager, to say: "This is more people than we had in Shea a few years ago."

Carter, the new kid, was blending in with the Mets like your ordinary five-year-old, pennant-hope, personable old pro. He fit in anonymously by being directed to the most visible mound-and-plate site to warm up three pitchers who just happened to be assigned to him: Dwight Gooden, Ron Darling, and Jesse Orosco.

Between pitches, he chatted with visiting television interviewers, tossed off one-liners to the Met's publicist, Jay Horwitz ("Did you

spend the winter locked in a closet, or what?"), and talked with his new teammates.

"It was a little strange coming over here," he said, "but once you get in the clubhouse, it's the same. Guys are the same."

At a press conference, Carter said: "I don't believe in leadership. Everybody's a leader. Keith Hernandez is already a leader at first base. Wally Backman is a leader at second base because that's his responsibility. If pitchers want to shake me off, they should. I'm just doing my job behind the plate."

Carter said he was eager to play on the same side as Hernandez, who last year turned in the best single season by any regular in the team's history, batting .311 with superb defensive play and guidance to the younger players.

Carter also has a friendship going with Steve Garvey, another of those autograph-signing, hand-shaking, always-accessible rarities. On Thursday, Carter did a marvelous silent-movie imitation of Garvey flexing his Popeye forearms in the batting cage and regally holding up his right hand to silence Carter's catcher-babble.

"I like Gary," Carter said. "I played in a tennis tournament with him the other day. He won it. I told him, 'You deserved to win. And I'll vote for you in '88, too.'"

Carter isn't running for anything at the moment, except the pennant that eluded him for a decade in Montreal. The Mets thought he had enough left to trade Hubie Brooks, who was either their shortstop or third baseman of the future, along with Mike Fitzgerald, their regular catcher last year, Herman Warmingham, an outfielder who might be ready, and Floyd Youmans, a promising pitcher, for a man who has squatted behind the plate in 1,257 games.

From the flip side of the baseball card of his mind, Carter can recite facts like: "The major league record for games caught is 1,918 by Al Lopez. Jim Stoenberg has 1,465 and he's going to beat me. Bob Boone has close to 1,600 but he's 38. If I average 135 times five years, I could be close to it."

He caught 135 games last year and played 20 at first base. He said: "If Keith wants to rest against a few tough left-handers, that's his prerogative but he's the best first baseman in the National League and we don't want to disturb that."

As coquettish and public-relations minded as he is, Carter is studiously avoiding any kind of "straw-that-stirs-the-drink" aura that Reggie Jackson brought upon himself when he joined the Yankees in 1977. In Montreal, he was the most visible member of the franchise for a decade, and in the end, he was stung by his own prominence.

After the Expos failed to win again in 1983, and an injured Carter hit only 270 in 145 games, both low for him, the Montreal chairman, Charles Bronfman, second-guessed the decision to give Carter a long-term contract.

"Mr. Bronfman never said anything directly to me after that," Carter said, "even after I came back and had a good year last year." He also said he did not think that John McHale, the Expos' executive who initiated contact with the Mets, had been acting on his own initiative.

"I'd been loyal to the team, I'd traveled all over Canada, I'd built a house up there," Carter said Thursday. "When they brought up a trade, I could have nixed it, but I didn't."

Carter is trying to blend in with his new team. He picked up the brand-new press guide on Thursday to take back to his room, to study the careers and personal histories of his new teammates.

"I've always studied the press guides," he said. "The knowledge I've gained has enabled me to call the game. Once in a while it will pay off. Maybe it will help us get in the World Series."



Dwight Gooden begins to work out the stiffness of winter at the Mets' training camp.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball									
NBA Standings									
EASTERN CONFERENCE									
Atlantic Division									
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB	Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	44	13	.768	0	L.A. Lakers	40	16	.714	0
Philadelphia	43	12	.781	1/2	Phoenix	37	19	.661	0
Washington	37	27	.576	10 1/2	Portland	36	20	.643	1 1/2
New York	37	27	.576	10 1/2	Seattle	33	23	.593	4 1/2
New Jersey	18	27	.396	25 1/2	Sacramento	32	24	.571	5 1/2
Central Division									
Milwaukee	39	17	.693	0	Golden State	32	24	.571	0
Chicago	38	18	.682	1/2	Los Angeles	31	25	.556	1 1/2
Indiana	35	21	.621	4 1/2	Kansas City	31	25	.556	1 1/2
Atlanta	34	22	.607	5 1/2	Utah	30	26	.538	2 1/2
Cleveland	19	36	.345	19 1/2	San Antonio	29	27	.519	3 1/2
Indiana	17	38	.309	21 1/2	Houston	28	28	.500	4 1/2
WESTERN CONFERENCE									
Midwest Division									
Denver	35	20	.636	0	San Diego	27	28	.491	0
Pacific Division									
Portland	35	20	.636	0	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
Seattle	34	21	.615	1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
Phoenix	33	22	.600	1 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
Los Angeles	32	23	.583	2 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
Golden State	31	24	.563	3 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
Utah	30	25	.545	4 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
San Antonio	29	26	.520	5 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
San Antonio	28	27	.500	6 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
San Antonio	27	28	.491	7 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
San Antonio	26	29	.471	8 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
San Antonio	25	30	.452	9 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
San Antonio	24	31	.433	10 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
San Antonio	23	32	.414	11 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
San Antonio	22	33	.395	12 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
San Antonio	21	34	.376	13 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
San Antonio	20	35	.357	14 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
San Antonio	19	36	.338	15 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
San Antonio	18	37	.319	16 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
San Antonio	17	38	.300	17 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
San Antonio	16	39	.281	18 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
San Antonio	15	40	.262	19 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
San Antonio	14	41	.243	20 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
San Antonio	13	42	.224	21 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
San Antonio	12	43	.205	22 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
San Antonio	11	44	.186	23 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
San Antonio	10	45	.167	24 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
San Antonio	9	46	.148	25 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
San Antonio	8	47	.129	26 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
San Antonio	7	48	.110	27 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
San Antonio	6	49	.091	28 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
San Antonio	5	50	.071	29 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
San Antonio	4	51	.052	30 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
San Antonio	3	52	.033	31 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
San Antonio	2	53	.014	32 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
San Antonio	1	54	.000	33 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0
San Antonio	0	55	.000	34 1/2	San Antonio	27	28	.491	0

Hockey

NHL Standings									
Wales Conference									
Team	W	L	T	GP	GA	Team	W	L	T
Washington	36	16	8	59	252	7	30	22	27
Philadelphia	35	17	7	59	250	8	29	23	28
NY Islanders	34	18	7	59	248	9	28	24	29
NY Rangers	33	19	7	57	241	10	27	25	30
New Jersey	32	20	8	60	249	11	26	26	31
Pittsburgh	31	21	8	60	247	12	25	27	32
Montreal	29	23	10	62	258	13	24	28	33
Buffalo	28	24	10	62	258	14	23	29	34
Quebec	27	25	11	63	264	15	22	30	35
Boston	26	26	12	64	277	16	21	31	36
Hartford	25	27	13	65	282	17	20	32	37
Adams Division									
St. Louis	37	21	10	68	223	216	37	21	10
Chicago	36	22	10	68	224	220	36	22	10
Edmonton	35	23	11	69	222	220	35	23	11
Minnesota	34	24	11	69	221	221	34	24	11
St. Paul	33	25	12	70	220	221	33	25	12
Smythe Division									
Edmonton	42	12	6	60	209	266	42	12	6
Calgary	39	15	7	61	207	270	39	15	7
Colorado	38	16	7	61	204	262	38	16	7
Los Angeles	36	18	11	65	204	262	36	18	11
Vancouver	34	20	13	67	209	264	34	20	13
San Jose	33	21	14	68	204	264	33	21	14
Campbell Conference									
North Division									
St. Louis	37	21	10	68	223	216	37	21	10
Chicago	36	22	10	68	224	220	36	22	10
Edmonton	35	23	11	69	222	220	35	23	11
Minnesota	34	24	11	69	221	221	34	24	11
St. Paul	33	25	12	70	220	221	33	25	12
South Division									
Edmonton	42	12	6	60	209	266	42	12	6
Calgary	39	15	7	61	207	270	39	15	7
Colorado	38	16	7	61	204	262	38	16	7
Los Angeles	36	18	11	65	204	262	36	18	11
Vancouver	34	20	13	67	209	264	34	20	13
San Jose	33	21	14	68	204	264	33	21	14

Tennis

MENS TOURNAMENTS (At Le Quinze, California)

Second Round

Tomas Smid, Czechoslovakia, def. Todd Nelson, U.S., 7-6, 7-4, 6-4.

Third Round

Jimmy Connors, U.S., def. Brad Gilbert, U.S., 6-4, 6-2.

Aaron Krichak, U.S., def. Shahar Pines, Israel, 6-3, 6-4.

Greg Heimes, U.S., def. Tomas Smid, Czechoslovakia, 7-6, 6-1.

Libor Pisek, Czechoslovakia, def. Jose H. Mures, Spain, 6-4, 6-2.

John Lloyd, Great Britain, def. Ben Testerman, U.S., 6-4, 6-0.

Larry Stensel, U.S., def. Scott Davis, U.S., 6-1, 6-4.

Daniel Pote, U.S., def. Hank Pfister, U.S., 7-6, 7-4, 6-4.

Tirth Benhabib, France, def. Russell Simpson, New Zealand, 6-2, 6-3.

(At Torrance)

Second Round

Anders Jarryd (1), Sweden, def. Mike DePalmer, U.S., 6-4, 6-1, 6-4.

Wladis Wozniak, Poland, def. Francisco Gonzalez, Paraguay, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4.

Kenneth Curran (3), South Africa, def. Paul Anagnostou, U.S., 7-6 (8-6), 6-3.

Bud Schmitt, U.S., def. John Soder, U.S., 6-7 (7-2), 6-2, 6-4.

WOMENS TOURNAMENT (At Oceanside, California)

Second Round

Claudia Kohde-Kirch, West Germany, def. Alycia Maullin, U.S., 6-1, 6-2.

Barbara Potter, U.S., def. Robin White, U.S., 6-3, 6-4.

Natalia Suvova, Czechoslovakia, def. Debbie Seaman, U.S., 6-1, 6-4, 6-1.

Helen Mandelstam, Czechoslovakia, def. Chris Evert, U.S., 6-3, 6-2.

Chris Evert Lloyd, U.S., def. Pearl Louie, U.S., 6-3, 6-2.

Andrea Temesvari, Hungary, def. Catherine

Sweden's Jarryd and Mats Wilander.

FINED — Anders Jarryd

of Sweden disputes a call in a match in Toronto. He was fined \$500 for swearing.

Joe Lennell, ruling mixer league instructor.

National League.

CINCINNATI—Signed Dave Van Gorder and Dave Miller, catchers, Carl Willis and Ray Robinson, pitchers, to one-year contracts.

MONTREAL—Lost his salary arbitration bid for the Montreal Expos.

PITTSBURGH—Signed Luis Clemente, outfielder, and extended him to Brandon in the Gulf Coast League. Reached contract agreement with Bobby Bortol, on fielder, on a one-year contract.

NASCETAL.

National Baseball Association

BOSTON—Signed Ray Williams, guard, on an open sheet.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

SUFFALO—Signed Dick Mosley, defensive back, coach.

CINCINNATI—Signed Eric Collinsworth, wide receiver, to a multi-year contract. Signed Wayne Ponder, quarterback.

DALLAS—Signed Randy White, defensive tackle, to a four-year contract. Signed Bob Hebert, quarterback.

National Football League

ARIZONA—Suspended Truman Johnson, wide receiver, for the first four games of the season.

PORTLAND—Released Tom Paros, wide receiver; Charles Harrison and Neil Harris, defensive backs; Dory Wilkerson, defensive end; and Mike Harris, wide receiver; from Smith and Karl Jenkins, kickers, and Russ Brown, Jr., nose tackle. Signed Terrence Hayes, cornerback. Waived Markie Mason, cornerback.

TAMPA BAY—Traded John Conel, offensive tackle, to Minnesota for David Graham, defensive lineman.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

NHL—Suspended Al Secord, forward, for three games. Blacked Howard, for one game for tilting his stick.

